

THE EXAMINER.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

If I might give a short hint to an impartial writer it would be to tell him his fate. If he resolved to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unblinded truth let him proclaim war with mankind—neither to give nor to take quarter. If he tells the crimes of great men they fall upon him with the iron hands of the law; if he tells them of virtues, when they have any, then the mob attacks him with slander. But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides, and then he may go on fearless; and this is the course I take myself.—*Dz Fox.*

THE PRUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

The primary elections for the new Chamber of Representatives in Prussia have gone well for the cause of constitutional freedom. In Berlin more than three-fourths of those named throughout the numerous districts into which the city is divided are decided Liberals; and the returns from the provinces are hardly less favourable. The persons so chosen will proceed in the course of a day or two to the second election, wherein the members of the Legislature are finally nominated, by the rules legally prescribed for this method of double selection; but a limited discretion is left to the Wahlmänner or constituent body primarily chosen. They can decide as between individuals, but not as between parties, every man being considered bound when himself elected to vote in his turn for some one of like principles. The general issue is thus felt to be decided by the popular voice in the first instance, as far as the preponderance of parties and principles is concerned. Two-thirds of the new Chamber it is calculated will resume the place whence they were lately driven, in opposition; and it is doubtful how far the retrograde Ministers of the King will be able to count on the fidelity of the remainder.

M. von der Heydt will as usual be ready to temporise and to advise his master to give way. But there are men about him less supple in disposition, and far more sincere. By these genuine and disinterested wrongheads the King is but too likely to be swayed, for he knows he can depend upon their political obstinacy and personal devotion, and he instinctively prefers confiding in them to being led he knows not whither by the shifty Finance Minister. The best thing, probably, that can happen to this weak and unwise monarch, is that his present ill-sorted Cabinet should break up before the meeting of the Chambers, and that he should find himself compelled to resort frankly to the leaders of the Liberal party for counsel and aid. The worst thing that can happen is that, on plea of avoiding a crisis, certain of the more reactionary members of the present Administration should be prevailed upon to withdraw, and that their places should be filled up by men of secondary note from the ranks of the Opposition, who might be tempted, perhaps, to grasp at high office without real power.

This, no doubt, will be the game of all the timid and intriguing people about the Court. Its temporary success would be more formidable were William I. a man capable of exercising personal ascendancy over those with whom he comes into contact, or did he possess that faculty of reserve which is the talisman of all plotters in high places against Constitutional Government. But his Majesty is too simple-minded and too open-mouthed to use with effect instruments of the kind we have indicated. The more astute amongst them would never be able to persuade him to take the benefit *pro hac* of their equivocations and evasions, and the more easily alarmed would be kept in perpetual terror as to the consequences of his "divine right" ebullitions. So the device of a Ministry of transition is not likely to be of very long duration; and the inexorable question will have to be decided at last—Is Prussia to be governed by the public opinion of the nation constitutionally expressed by the lips of its representatives, or by the private opinion of a dull and despotic King? Meantime it is a matter of well-founded congratulation that the party predominance in the new Parliament will not be decided by a small majority. If it were, the arts of corruption would doubtless be employed to eke out the result which bureaucratic bullying had failed to achieve. There will be no dealing, however, in this way with the strength of the re-elected Opposition; and it is to be hoped that the struggle provoked on the very elementary subject of financial responsibility by the Ministers of the Crown to the representatives of the people will be brought to an end by a prompt and graceful concession on the part of the King.

THE PAPAL 'TERMINUS.'

The most unmanageable, untractable god of the ancients was the god Terminus. He was the god of boundaries, but there were no bounds to his obstinacy. Jupiter himself could do nothing with Terminus. He could not get him to budge a hair's breadth. Terminus was represented as an oblong stone, and Virgil speaks of him as *Capitoli immo-*

bile saxum. To this god Terminus the Papacy has always been likened in respect of its tenacity to earthly possessions and its unyielding nature. Yet the divinity of the Papal Terminus has suffered some loss of reputation and prestige from the fact that the territories of the Pope have been very considerably clipped, and have the prospect of still farther diminution, so that at last all that may remain of the earthly dominion may be the *saxum immobile*, the landmark not of possessions, but of all that has been lost.

Three centuries ago speculations arose upon the waning of the Papal power. The fortunes of Rome had then begun to ebb, Princes had revolted against her tyranny, and turned their arms against her as Italy would now but for the protection of France. How long will it last? was in the beginning of the seventeenth century the question of the free inquirers. A book was written by Du Plessis, entitled 'Mystere d'Iniquité, ou l'Histoire de la Papauté,' detailing both the progress of the Papal dominion and the opposition sprung up against it. So far back it was foreseen that the temporal power would first fall into danger, and that in clinging to it the Popes would imperil their spiritual dominion.

Bayle observes, "The Athenians were told one day, 'Have a care that your concern for heaven do not make you lose earth. The Popes might have been told in a contrary sense, 'Have a care that your great desire of getting the earth do not make you lose heaven; you will be deprived of the spiritual power if you pretend to usurp the temporal.'" The temporal power is now really gone, for the power the Pope exercises to such bad purpose is not his own, but borrowed of France, and if it were withdrawn to-morrow the Pope would be a cipher in Rome, so far as any earthly authority is concerned.

Bayle saw that the age for Papacy was passed, and never could return. The following passage is very striking in these times, when we are witnessing the fulfilment:

I am still persuaded that the power the Popes have attained to is one of the greatest prodigies of human history, and one of those things which never happen twice. If it had never happened, I believe it could never be. Future ages would not afford a time so proper for such an enterprise as past ages have been; and if that great structure should be destroyed, it were in vain to undertake to raise it up again. All that the court of Rome can do now, with the greatest policy in the world, is to maintain herself. Her conquests are at an end. She dares not excommunicate a crowned head; and how often is she obliged to dissemble her resentment against the Catholic party, who deny the superiority and infallibility of the Popes, and burn the books that are most favourable to them? If there was now an anti-Papacy, I mean a schism, like those which have been so frequent in former times, when a Pope set up against a Pope, and a Council against a Council:

infestisque obvia signis
Signa, pares aquilas, et pila minantia pilis.
LUCAN. Phars. lib. 1, v. 6.
Standards in hostile form 'gainst standards rais'd,
Eagles 'gainst eagles, piles to piles oppos'd.

She would not come off with honour, she would be confounded, and at her wit's end. Such a contrast in such an age as ours would prove destructive.

Rome's conquests are indeed at an end, and now she could not with the greatest policy in the world, in place of which she has indeed the meanest, even maintain herself. We are seeing the dissolution of the vastest power built upon imposture that ever existed in the world. The spiritual authority might have been preserved, and even advanced by a timely and ready surrender of the temporal as a clog rather than an aid. But when the Pope made his temporal power the *sine qua non* of his spiritual authority, he committed both to stand or fall by the same issue, and fall they must and will. We do not mean to say that the spiritual dominion will come at once to an end with the temporal, but it will linger on impaired and with loss of prestige, and will so dwindle away. The Pope has been indiscreet enough to bring his infallibility to a sure test. He has assured the faithful that his kingdom on this earth most earthly is for ever, that his temporal power is as inviolable as his spiritual, and when they see the one vanish like the fabric of a dream, they will know what to think of the other.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

European intervention has failed as yet to produce any beneficial result in Mexico. According to the last accounts it appears that the Republic is now even more distracted by faction than it was a couple of years ago, and that there is little hope of affairs being soon restored to such a condition of comparative tranquillity as immediately preceded the landing of the Allies. Deprived of the greater portion of its revenue, threatened by conspiracies of the reactionary party, and obliged to strain every nerve to maintain itself in existence, the Mexican Government has had recourse to the expedient of forcing loans from the foreign merchants at the capital. The Spanish residents, in particular, are said to have been victimised, Señor Juárez being probably of opinion that the war should, according to the rules of impartial justice, be paid for by those persons who were mainly instrumental in bringing it about. Some odium may be cast upon the chiefs of the Liberal government in

consequence of the arrest and execution of General Robles, an old adherent of Miramon, and leader of the Conservatives. It must be recollected, however, that he was condemned to death in strict accordance with a law promulgated a short time after the arrival of an invading force at Vera Cruz, and that its apparent harshness is justified by the terrible necessities of the situation. No one can accuse either Juárez or Doblado of having committed acts of wanton cruelty since their accession to power; and seeing that Robles was on his way to the Spanish camp when taken, they were, in our opinion, fully entitled to regard him as an enemy of his country.

The *Times*' correspondent at the city of Mexico, who records, seemingly with no slight satisfaction, the sins and shortcomings of the President and his advisers, is also very severe on the conduct of the British Minister and the commander of the Spanish contingent. Sir Charles Wyke is accused of lukewarmness in the cause of intervention, and of attaching undue importance to treaties and conventions. As the first result of his negotiations has been the withdrawal of the greater portion of the British forces from the pest-house at Vera Cruz, and the extrication of England from the scrape into which she had too hastily rushed, we are inclined to look upon him as a decidedly able and far-seeing diplomatist. Moreover, his experience amongst Hispano-Americans is very extensive, as he has been accredited as representative of this country to several of the Republics of the Southern and Central portions of the continent. It may be safely assumed, therefore, that he is well acquainted with the Mexican character, and competent to judge of the amount of trust to be reposed in a Mexican Government.

General Prim also is now sadly in disgrace with the warmer advocates of intervention. The charges against him are somewhat vague, and all that we can make out with certainty is, that he does not co-operate very cordially with the French military authorities. In fact, the Spanish Government, which at first embarked in the Mexican enterprise with reckless ardour, appears now to have become disgusted with it. Its troops have suffered severely from yellow fever, and we hear nothing at present of reinforcements arriving to replace those invalids who have been despatched to Havana. Spain has been active for many years in seeking causes of quarrel with Mexico; and it must now be rather annoying to find that she has played the part of jackal, and that another and more powerful hunter is to seize the quarry she started. It becomes every day more evident that French objects only are to be attained by this most unjustifiable war, and, contrary to our expectations, the famous Maximilian project still seems to be in favour in high quarters. By this time probably the Zouaves are mounting guard at the national palace, and the streets of the capital are filled with lounging groups of warriors in red pantaloons. What is to be done with them eventually is still a mystery. Hints, indeed, are thrown out that an opportunity of expressing their wishes with regard to a form of government is to be afforded to the Mexican people. As they have done so repeatedly already, and have declared most unequivocally that they only desire to be left alone, it is impossible to look upon the new arrangement as other than a "sham." If M. Michel Chevalier's article in a late number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is to be considered as indicative of the policy which the Emperor intends to pursue, we can only say that, in our opinion, it is one neither practicable nor desirable.

This distinguished writer and political economist, who now comes before the world as an advocate of enlightened intervention, has himself travelled in Mexico, and ought therefore to be aware of the natural and, in our opinion, insuperable difficulties which stand in the way of those who would found a throne there. Monarchy, no doubt, is often the best safeguard of liberty in an old country, where it is upheld by venerable traditions, and forms an integral part of the social framework of the nation. It is an institution, however, which can rarely be transplanted with success. A military chief may indeed for a time make himself absolute amid the ruins of a young Republic, but loyalty to a constitutional king is a sentiment which cannot be manufactured to order. A foreign prince in Mexico, as we have said before in these columns, and as M. Chevalier admits, must be supported at first by foreign bayonets, even although he be the descendant of the Great Emperor of Spain and the Indies. The article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* assumes that the French soldier is certain to become a popular idol in whatever land he may be quartered. In a few years, it is predicted, the Mexican army will become devotedly loyal to the Royal master with whom Europe has kindly furnished them, and order and prosperity will be secured to the nation. Their mission of peace and goodwill happily accomplished, the French troops will at length depart, amidst the tears and regretful farewells of an eternally grateful people. A rose-coloured picture of the future indeed, and, could we believe it a true one, we should heartily approve of intervention. But is there the slightest probability of its being realised

in a single particular? Is it possible that a stranger king, ignorant of the manners and even of the language of his subjects, could succeed in establishing a stable authority. The astute and imperturbable Santa Anna and the liberal and sagacious Comonfort alike failed in the attempt. Protected by a foreign guard the Sovereign might, indeed, maintain himself at the capital, and with garrisons at half-a-dozen of the chief ports, he might even manage to raise some small revenue. In the meantime, however, every military leader in the provinces who aspired to popularity and power would make his *pronunciamento*, and raise the old Republican flag with the cry of "death to foreigners." The unfortunate Europeans in the outlying States would then sigh for the old days of "chronic anarchy," when, at least, the situation was not complicated by the presence of inefficient protectors. For the protection afforded would necessarily be worthless, except to those merchants who happened to reside within gunshot of a garrison. Moveable columns, such as the French are so skillful in organising, can, no doubt, accomplish much, but they would have quite enough to do in maintaining the integrity of the Mexican kingdom. The governors of the northern states would at once declare themselves independent, as they have repeatedly threatened to do in times past, while the Indians of Yucatan and Colima would treat the new central government with the same contempt they have shown for every one of its predecessors. To subdue the country completely, put an end to brigandage, protect the inhabitants of the north from the wild Apaches of the frontier and the filibusters who will sally forth from Texas as soon as the war in the United States is brought to a close, the French will require an army of occupation, consisting at the lowest calculation of 150,000 men. This will not appear extravagant when we reflect that in Algeria, a country not larger than one of the twenty States of the Mexican federation, 80,000 troops have always been kept on foot. The French idea of regenerating Mexico, and at the same time spreading the fame of the Imperial eagles throughout the world, is in truth entitled to be called a great one. So were many of the ideas which prompted the first Napoleon to undertake wars which drained France of resources. Non-intervention is always less captivating to the imagination than a more active policy, and most persons are predisposed in favour of a new and untried remedy. It is too often forgotten that internal tranquillity is really worth very little if it be the work of a foreign conqueror, and that the true and permanent regeneration of a country can only be effected by its people.

The course of events in America will, we believe, ultimately bring about a satisfactory solution of the Mexican difficulty. The United States Minister is at pains to convince President Juarez of the fact that the Washington Government is well disposed to act in the most friendly manner towards the weaker Republics of the Continent. Mr Corwin declares himself convinced of the perfect legality of the late pecuniary demands on foreigners, and strongly enjoins on his countrymen resident in Mexico the necessity of complying with them. In former years, when the foreign policy of the United States was entirely controlled by Southerners, or by men devoted to the pro-slavery cause, Mexican independence had no such insidious and unrelenting foe as the Cabinet at Washington. Projects of dismemberment and annexation were constantly entertained, and the needy Republic was constantly tempted to sell a portion of its inheritance to the richer, the citizens of which were in want of new slave-pens. Now that power is in other hands, the case is very different. Should the Southern Confederation succeed in establishing itself, Mexico will indeed have an unscrupulous and filibustering neighbour on her frontier, but one which can easily be held in check by the strong Republic of the North. New England, at least, has no desire to see the Hispano-American States reduced to a condition of dependence. That wholesome balance of power which has been hitherto wanting in the New World, and of which the absence has been so painfully felt on more than one occasion, cannot fail to be established whenever peace is concluded between the belligerents on the Potomac.

A COURT MARTIAL REBUKED.

It is a remarkable proof of the neglect of naval affairs that no notice was taken at the time, of the sentence of the Court Martial at Bermuda on the officers of her Majesty's lost ship the *Conqueror*. The press, with the single exception of this journal, announced the result of the inquiry curtly without any comment, and no naval or other member thought it worth while to notice the extraordinary sentence in the Houses of Parliament. Yet here was national property lost to the value of more than 100,000*l.*, and nearly a thousand lives had been placed in danger. Well it is that we have a naval administration which does not require a public flapper to keep it alive and attentive to its duties, and that what was neglected by the Press and Parliament attracted the immediate notice of the Board of Admiralty.

The circumstances of the loss of the ship were these. Her course was shaped through one of the dangerous channels of the Bahamas, where a current is known to set to the westward, but due allowance was not made for this current nor for leeway, and the ship was kept on her course, thus mistaken, at night with only a bad night-glass on deck, so that when the land should have been discovered it was not sighted. To crown all these negligences, when the reef ahead was made out there was a want of prompti-

tude in tacking the ship, which consequently ran ashore, and was totally wrecked. There had thus been a bad course steered, a bad reckoning and bad look-out kept, and bad handling of the ship when the danger was discovered and might have been escaped by putting her promptly about. These facts having been all proved, the officer in charge of the deck was merely admonished, the Master reprimanded, and the Captain and other officers wholly acquitted.

The Admiralty very properly refuses to accept this judgment, which would establish a precedent of the very worst tendency, as the Captain had pleaded that it was not his duty to see to the right management of the navigation conducted by the Master, a proposition which was accepted by the Court of Naval Captains, and upon which, no doubt, its extraordinary decision was founded. According to this view the Captain is a mere passenger in his ship, so far as the navigation is concerned. The course may be unnecessarily shaped in the midst of dangers, and a bad reckoning and a bad look-out kept, followed by bad handling, but all that is the affair of the Master, and the Captain does not trouble his head about it till the ship strikes. Such was the case in the *Conqueror*, and such we believe to be too often the practice. Certain, at least, it is that the members of the Bermuda Court assented to the doctrine of the Captain on his trial, that it was not a Captain's affair to see that the navigation is properly and safely conducted by his Master. Yet in the Queen's Regulations it is distinctly laid down under the head of Navigation and Pilotage that "the Master, under the direction of the Captain, is to have the charge of the navigation of the ship," and whenever the ship is approaching the land or any shoals, as the *Conqueror* was, "the Captain is to take care that the Master shall keep a good look-out on deck." So little, however, did Captain Sotheby perform this duty that there was not a proper night-glass on deck to assist the sight, though it is the business of the Master to have all necessary instruments in good order. The observation of the Admiralty upon the Captain's extraordinary plea of irresponsibility, and the Court's still more extraordinary acceptance of it, is as follows, and nothing can be more just and sensible than the whole view of the case:

"My Lords have read with much surprise a passage in Captain Sotheby's defence, where he observes:—

"If, after the scrutinizing test that the Master's work has undergone, it should be found incorrect; proper allowance not made; or the place of the ship not properly noted in the chart, I maintain, in which opinion, I have no doubt, I shall have the full concurrence of the members of this Court, that a Captain is not supposed to doubt the accuracy of such work, when he can conscientiously place most thorough confidence in the Master; and that it is not his duty, under those circumstances, to work the reckoning himself, that officer being appointed for that specific purpose."

"My Lords cannot dissent in too strong terms from the views expressed by Captain Sotheby. They consider that it is the duty of the Captain to take every precaution for the safety of the ship he commands, and that he can only acquit himself of that responsibility which attaches to him by showing that he has neglected no means within his power, of ascertaining the position of the ship, the prevailing currents, and the dangers to which she may be exposed."

"My Lords further regret that Captain Sotheby's views appear to have been accepted by the members of the Court without remark, and to have been so far adopted by them, that while they reprimanded the Master, they fully acquitted the Captain. My Lords cannot concur in the finding of the Court."

"One of her Majesty's ships, in fine weather and under no unusual circumstance, while making a passage through a channel in which the currents are known to set to leeward with varying strength, has been totally lost in consequence, according to the finding of the Court, of an insufficient allowance for leeway and current. The Captain is, nevertheless, fully acquitted, and the Master only reprimanded, though no reason is given why the ship should have continued all night on a course which the Master acknowledged might carry her within six or seven miles of an island surrounded by dangerous coral reefs."

"It appears to their Lordships that, had the ordinary and natural precaution been adopted of making a tack to the south-east, before the ship could by possibility have been swept upon the coral reefs of Rum Cay, the country would not have had to deplore the loss of one of the finest line-of-battle ships in her Majesty's service; and my Lords consider Captain Sotheby to have been highly culpable in not having taken that precaution."

The memorandum proceeds to state that an addition will be made to the Regulations, making the Captain responsible for all consequences of negligence or disobedience of orders. He is not to be allowed any scapegoat. But is not the office of Master one that practically dispenses with knowledge of navigation on the part of the Captain? How is he to be master of his Master, if he be not master of his Master's peculiar branches of knowledge? In all other naval services we believe that all the officers are required to have the knowledge of pilotage and navigation, which in our navy is made the special business of the Master. With us the Master is the Captain's nurse, as it were, so far as the important direction of navigation is concerned, and we do not see how the Captain can come by the knowledge qualifying him to overrule his Master in his own province. We happen, indeed, to know of instances of the most egregious errors in pilotage committed by Masters under the eyes of their Captains, who were too ignorant to detect the mistakes. The case of the *Conqueror* was one, however, not calling for any special knowledge, but merely for common guidance; and a Captain, without pretending to any skill in the difficult pilotage of the Bahamas, might have put his veto on a dangerous and unnecessary course, or, at least, ordered the ship's head to be laid off the land during the hours of darkness.

THE SEA-GOING IRON-PLATED NAVY.

The tendency of the Admiralty always has been, and probably always will be, to prefer large ships to small, and latterly there has been reason for their choice, as for iron-plating a large scantling is necessary for buoyancy and

speed. With the paddle-wheel a high rate of speed could be got out of small craft, but the paddle-wheel is not suited for war, and with the screw propeller it is found that size and speed go together. All, however, in this respect is empirical, and the point has never been scientifically ascertained at what size the maximum of speed can be obtained. We are not without hopes that Mr E. J. Reed, now employed by the Admiralty, may make some approach to the solution of this question, if he do not succeed in settling it altogether.

We cannot have small iron-plated ships for the same reason that a child's boat cannot be made of iron, namely, that there is not the buoyancy to float; but as small vessels of war must be had for many purposes, and cannot be left unprotected and naked, the alternative must be a combination of wood and iron, which Mr Reed is employed to contrive. The union is, we believe, very much against the grain of both materials, but there is no choice but to make the best of it, which we doubt not Mr Reed will do.

The public has been lately full of interest about floating batteries for local purposes, like the American *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, but incomparably more important is the sea-going navy, its construction and distribution of force. It is clear that if we had only iron-plated ships of the largest class, like the *Warrior* and *Black Prince*, our naval power would be so concentrated as to be little available. It would be an unwieldy wealth in thousands and poverty in tens and hundreds. For fifty pennants that we have afloat now we should have one borne by a ship of great force and speed, but necessarily having a confined destination. What is wanted, then, is the small change, as it were, of the line-of-battle ship in frigates, corvettes, and sloops, which may be spread over the seas wherever there is occasion for their presence. And it is this desideratum Mr Reed is employed to supply.

The real danger to which England seems to me to be exposed at this crisis is that of letting her pre-eminence upon the seas pass heedlessly away from her by neglecting her sea-going navy; and it is with the view of averting, if it be possible, this calamity that I have developed my proposals, and placed them before the Admiralty. It should be remembered that unprotected wooden ships of war have been virtually condemned for at least three years; yet, until a fortnight since, we had not begun to build a single protected vessel of less than 4,000 tons. To me this seems an appalling fact, and somebody must bear the blame of it.

It has been stated over and over again—and the Board of Admiralty seem to have believed the statement—that comparatively small and cheap protected ships of war cannot be built. Against this doctrine I have privately protested, and have for nearly two years urged the construction of such vessels. They cannot, we know perfectly well, be protected all over, and still be rigged and rendered seaworthy; but all their vital parts can be covered with armour, and that ought to be, and must be, held sufficient. Even the *Warrior* is not protected from end to end, and although the *Minotaur* and other vessels are to be, it is doubtful whether they will, on the whole, be benefited by the change. Most probably they will labour fearfully in a sea-way. But, whether they will or will not, we have no choice as regards corvettes, sloops, and gunboats. These small craft can only receive partial protection. Recognising this, I have endeavoured to make the best possible use of the armour which such vessels can carry, and have employed it in shielding, both from shell and from ordinary shot, the following vital parts—viz., the engines and boilers, the guns, the magazine, the rudder-head, the steering apparatus, and the whole length of the ship between wind and water. How I do this is a question which I must respectfully decline to answer for the present, because in this age of sharp naval competition even a few weeks of silence on such a subject may be of real advantage to us. I may mention, however, that, in order to reduce as much as possible the quantity of armour which it is necessary to employ, I have placed the gun platform in a novel position; and, by another device, have made the whole of the broadside guns available for fore and aft fire. The consequence is that the armament of the new plated ship will be even more effective than that of the present combustible vessel of the same class. For example, while the present broadside of a 17-gun sloop discharges 288*lb.* of metal in *sine* small masses, the plated sloop of like dimensions will deliver 220*lb.* of metal in *two* masses only, and while the former ship can only fire one 32-pounder shot forward in the direction in which she is going and a similar one aft, the latter can fire two 110-pounders ahead and two more astern.

In order to make the armament of this powerful character I have been obliged, in the particular class of vessel just mentioned, to sacrifice about a knot per hour of speed, for without some magic art it is impossible to put 200 or 300 tons of armour upon a ship and still preserve all her qualities unchanged, but there is nothing whatever in the plan to prevent any desired rate of speed being obtained, provided sufficient engine power be given.

The want of protection all over does not seem to us an objection, if, by the diminution of weight, speed and handiness be obtained, for a vessel moving fast, and answering her helm quickly, could always be so manoeuvred as to be kept out of any raking position. What Mr Cobden says of defences generally is true in the particular also, that some risks must be run, and the improbable risk of a shot in the stem may be run to obtain seaworthy properties, liveliness, stability, and celerity of movement. We confess, however, that we see grudgingly the knot an hour that Mr Reed gives up to the weight of his vessels, and the question that we venture to raise upon it is, whether he might not retain that valuable knot by giving up his broadside armament and contenting himself with the fore and aft. He intends to combine both, it is true, but if by giving up one of his guns he could obtain another knot in speed, would not the bargain be a good one? Two guns in a slow vessel would not be so formidable and effective as one in a swifter craft, able to take up her position at the range suiting her, and to move about quickly, so as to baffle her enemy's aim. We do not mean to assert that Mr Reed has the choice between number of guns and speed, it may be that the weight of a gun will not make the difference, and that it is the weight of the plates of armour that compels him to a sacrifice of speed. We affirm nothing as to this point, but only raise the question whether the advantage of speed at the price of armament not diminished in calibre and range, but in number of guns, has been duly considered.

A LABOUR MARKET FOR FREE NEGROES.

West Indian proprietors may soon have an opportunity of regaining in a legitimate manner the prosperity which was shaken by the abolition of slavery, and which vanished on the repeal of the discriminating duties in favour of colonial sugar. They have long suffered from a deficiency in the supply of labour; but the state of the labour market within the tropics can scarcely fail to undergo considerable change in the course of the next year or two. In whatever way the civil war in America may end, it is evident that either with or without the sanction of the Federal authorities an immense number of negroes must be liberated. Even now as many as choose so to do can easily make their escape from the border States, and a few months will probably show us that in the cotton kingdom itself they are not so perfectly content with their lot as enthusiastic Southerners declare. We do not expect much from the President's project of gradual emancipation, and we have no faith in the existence amongst Unionists of the slightest objection to the peculiar institution, but so long as the war goes on the Fugitive Slave Law is in abeyance, and fugitives will no doubt travel northward by thousands. What is to become of them on their arrival in the Free States? In the West every outlet is barred, for the American makes in the case of the negro an exception from the rule of free competition. The most ardent abolitionists, with scarcely an exception, desire only to banish him to the barbarism of Liberia, while the Free-soilers, who make laws for the Western States, and who fought so sturdily against the pro-slavery men in Kansas, will not allow him to settle among them on any terms.

In New York and New England a more liberal régime prevails, but even there the position of the negro is by no means enviable. The poorest class of European immigrants are his rivals in the struggle for subsistence, and he is subjected besides to an amount of contumely from which he would be comparatively exempt in the South. Moreover, in the event of there being a large influx of negroes into the North-eastern States, it is probable that the lower class of Irish and Germans, who possess much political influence there, might exert themselves to send unscrupulous politicians to the local Legislatures, pledged to introduce measures similar to those in force in the free-soil but negro-hating State of Illinois. Canada is, of course, open to all, whether black or white; and we believe that the little colony of fugitives settled in the Upper Province has hitherto been remarkably prosperous, considering the difficulties to be contended with.

The rigour of the climate is extremely trying to the constitution of the African race, and they compete at a disadvantage with the hardy labourers of Europe. In former days, when the hunted and worn-out runaway had been safely smuggled across Lake Erie, he met with much sympathy and assistance from his coloured brethren; but the reception might be different if a large body of the liberated were to arrive. Nor is it desirable that they should colonise the Canadian provinces, as their presence is very much required elsewhere. In the British West Indian islands production almost stands still, for want of the hands required to hoe the sugar cane and tend the crushing mill. Unfortunately for the planters, and also, as we believe, for themselves, the negroes are generally placed by circumstances above the necessity of working for a livelihood.

We do not blame them very much for their propensity to idleness: the white races would act in precisely the same manner were nature as bountiful to her children in the north as to those dwelling near the equator. In Jamaica, where every family, however poor, has possession of a piece of fertile garden ground which amply supplies its wants, there is absolutely no inducement to labour for hire oftener than one or two days a week. The yams and pumpkins grow nearly to his hand at the cabin door, and why should the free and independent African make himself uncomfortable? In one of our West Indian colonies only, so far as we are aware, are men really obliged to labour in order to avoid starvation. In Barbadoes every foot of soil is occupied and profitably cultivated, while its teeming population is constantly sending forth small parties of emigrants to the other islands. During the last twenty-seven years these have received about 160,000 immigrants, chiefly natives of China and the East Indies, yet they still demand more. The Colonial Governments have been active in encouraging capitalists to undertake the work of Coolie importation, but the voyage is long and the expense is materially increased by the necessity of guaranteeing a return passage to the Orientals after their stipulated period of service is past. Good results have followed the system wherever it has been adopted, but it is impossible to carry it out except upon a very limited scale. To introduce free negroes from the United States would, it is evident, be comparatively an easy matter. The distance being comparatively trifling, two or three thousand of them could be carried to the colonies in less time than it takes to add a few hundred coolies to the population, and as labourers the latter are confessedly inferior to the African. Were measures taken to acquaint the newly-liberated slaves on the continent with the fact that their fellows in the neighbouring tropical islands are unwilling to work for two shillings or even for four shillings a day, with "house rent free, garden, and medical attendance," according to the report of her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, there can be no doubt they would gladly hasten to so promising a field. At present considerable bounties are paid out

of the colonial treasuries for the introduction of labourers capable of engaging in agriculture under a vertical sun, and if the amount payable on the arrival of American negroes were equal to that paid for East Indians (fifty dollars in British Guiana), planters would not long have reason to complain of the idleness and carelessness of the native population. Industry would soon become as general as in England, and there would be more hope of the negroes rising in the scale of intellectual beings when they found that to gain something more than the mere necessities of life it was imperative on them to work steadily and well. Moreover, the slave trade between Africa and the island of Cuba would receive a heavy blow if labour became suddenly cheap and plentiful in Trinidad and Guiana—colonies which have millions of acres of virgin soil capable, under favourable circumstances, of producing sugar for the whole world.

WHY INTERFERE?

Three months ago we put the question—Why interfere between the combatants in America? Many changes and vicissitudes of fortune have since occurred, and our loss by the continuance of the quarrel daily becomes greater. But no one has in the interval given a satisfactory answer to the inquiry, that we now propound afresh to all whom it may concern. Rumours once more are rife of projects entertained by the French Government of a so-called friendly interposition, with a view to bring the quarrel to an end. It is easy to account for Imperial impatience of further delay in obtaining cheap cotton. France has not the compensating hopes or aims that we have regarding the future supply of that important staple of industry. She has no Colonial Empire capable, perhaps, of making good American deficiency. Her vexation and irritability, therefore, under present privation, is natural and to be excused. But chagrin is one thing, and a wilful giving way to resentment is another. Nations, like individuals, have ever been, and will ever be, subject to calamities they have not provoked, and cannot avert, or wisely do anything but bear with temper and fortitude when they come. Strong as the motives of France and England may be to bring the civil war in America to a close, it is manifest that they are as nought compared with those which North as well as South must feel: and can we believe that any considerations for our convenience or comfort would weigh in either Federal or Confederate councils when self-interest so urgent pleaded in vain?

Equally vain would be the notion that any greater proficiency in the knack of diplomatic paragraph-spinning could enable European statesmen to bring logical conviction to the minds of our transatlantic brethren, on the life and death issue now at stake between them. On that subject the less we officially say the better, for there is certainly nothing we can say in the form of admonition, reproof, or unsought advice that will not inevitably, perhaps not unreasonably, be rejected as an impertinent intrusion. During the Russian war Mr Buchanan, then American Minister in London, in a moment of more than wonted arrogance, hinted to a member of our Government, in a private conversation, that nothing would please the Cabinet of Washington more than to show itself able to render England effectual service in the hour of need; and he added, that if the interposition of America were formally asked, and some little matters of difference arranged to her satisfaction, she would undertake to guarantee in every event the integrity and security of the Old Country. "You be d—," was gossip said, the only answer given to this condescending communication. What the inducement might possibly be which the Government of France imagines itself in a position to offer for the acceptance of its confessedly unwelcome interposition we can hardly venture to surmise. Would the threatened imposition of monarchy on Mexico be waived as a bribe, or is there any other will-o'-the-wisp concession in either hemisphere which M. de Thouvenel could bring himself gravely to propose?

M. Mercier's recent visit to Richmond, though professedly undertaken solely for the protection of French interests in Virginia, is suspected of being in some way connected with projects of the kind we have referred to. But let any one dispassionately consider what manner of proposal the French envoy could make, however cautiously and tentatively, to Mr Jefferson Davis; and he will perceive at once the impracticability under present circumstances of the scheme. Beginning with the spot whereon they stand, what would foreign interference recommend to be done with Virginia? Its capital encompassed on every side by the Federal armies and one-half of the State already reduced to subjection, it would be of course inconceivable that the North should listen to any suggestion other than that of complete and unconditional reannexation of Virginia to the Union. But, on the other hand, how could the President of the Southern Confederacy hope to retain his position and pre-eminence if he agreed to abandon the State which is justly considered chief in Secession? There is no middle ground here for the conceit of diplomacy to perch on. Either General McClellan must renounce his promised advance to Richmond, and, evacuating his present critical position, must practically admit that his enterprise has failed, or the lines before Yorktown being forced or turned, a great battle must be fought between the rival armies, before any one can rationally begin to discuss the question—What is to be the future of Virginia? And when either event shall have occurred European diplomacy will

probably find it as difficult to command listeners as now, charm it never so wisely. The affair, in short, is utterly beyond its range, and any attempt at feeble overstretching to lay hold of it can only end in mischievous failure. Public opinion in England will certainly not tolerate any interference by our Government so long as our rights as neutrals are respected. What public opinion might be disposed to do in France could it make itself efficiently felt, we cannot say. But French manufacturers and French statesmen ought not to overlook the fact that under the new Commercial Treaty the English cotton market is henceforth open to the buyers of Rouen and St Etienne; and as it is morally certain that we shall not long remain without supplies of the raw material of our chief staple, our neighbours on the other side of the Channel, to whom it is certainly of far less importance, may afford to wait a little longer for a cheap and plentiful supply.

AGAIN THE GALWAY JOB.

Galway, whose voice is like that of the horseleech's daughter, is again crying out for subsidy. The Atlantic Mail Company boast of the efforts they have made to place the concern in a state of efficiency, and that they are now prepared to undertake the mail service with every prospect of success. This is an admission that they were not in such a condition when the subsidy was withdrawn, and that they have been complaining without reason of not having been paid for a service they could not perform.

Well, but suppose they have now sufficient capital and efficient vessels. Is that all that is wanted? No, there is more wanted. There is wanted any public demand for a direct communication with America from the south-west of Ireland; and farther, if there were such a demand, a harbour safe for departure and arrival would be requisite, and such Galway is not. Galway is seated at the bottom of a deep funnel, as it were, open to the prevalent Atlantic storms. A vessel going out and probably heavily laden has for about forty miles a lee shore on the one side or the other of her, and if anything should happen to her machinery, her chance would be a bad one. Vessels coming in, often in thick weather and with uncertain reckonings, have not the guidance of soundings to Galway, as they do not strike soundings gradually, as they do farther to the southward, for Cork, but abruptly and when they have little room to spare.

And against these disadvantages what has Galway to recommend it? Nothing, absolutely nothing but a westing of about forty miles. To shorten a passage of 3,000 miles by three or four hours at the utmost, is it worth while to prefer a dangerous to a safe station? If south-western Ireland wants a transatlantic terminus, Cork, one of the finest harbours in the world, is obviously the place marked out and ready made for it. Foynes, in the mouth of the Shannon, has been talked of, but that estuary is open to the same objections as Galway, though perhaps in a minor degree.

Whenever the demands of the Galway Company are again pressed upon the Government and Parliament, we hope the question will be referred to nautical authorities whether the place is to be recommended as a safe port for departure and arrival. This is really the first point to be ascertained, and one which has not yet been mooted in Parliament.

At the last meeting of the Company, Mr Blake, M.P., complained of foul agencies at work against the Company, and charged his own countrymen with being most forward in hostility. He declared the Galway Company an example of the fact that nothing could be proposed for the advantage of Ireland without bringing forward Irishmen to defeat it if they could. If, he said, a man got on in England his neighbours endeavoured by fair competition to overtake him; but in Ireland, if a man got beyond his neighbours, the whole anxiety was to throw him down. This is what is vulgarly but expressively phrased calling stinking fish rather over-loudly. It would prove too much for the occasion, for a country with such perverse propensities does not seem suited to a scheme which at best would have many serious difficulties to encounter, and require all hearty and united aids of public good will to overcome them. A subsidy could hardly be worse applied than to a project beset with the enmities Mr Blake describes, and rendering its success most improbable. The natural objections to the scheme are strong enough, but add to them the adverse ill feelings Mr Blake describes, and the conclusion is irresistible. But setting aside Mr Blake's rather Irish advocacy and evidence, and assuming that the Irish would do their best for an enterprise for their country's advantage, it may yet be a question whether, with our altered relations with America, a direct communication would be worth the cost of a subsidy. The calculation was that every letter by the line when it was subsidized cost six shillings to the public, and now the probability is that the expense would be still larger and the convenience proportionately less. But to this pretty certain loss let there not be added the chance of the loss of a packet with all lives from a dangerous navigation, and if there must be a subsidized line to please Ireland, cost what it may, let it be from the safe harbour of Cork, which satisfies all nautical requirements.

PARTIAL DOINGS OF THE POLICE.

Several proceedings have lately been taken against some refreshment-rooms known as Kate Hamilton's in Leicester

Square, where women of bad character assemble ostensibly to take tea and coffee, &c., but really, no doubt, as a place of meeting with men. The charges have hitherto been dismissed because it is in the discretion of the magistrate to convict or not if no disorder is proved, but on the last occasion the police proved that broughams came to the door after twelve, and the magistrate convicted, recommending the judgment to be taken of a higher court, as there seems to be some doubt about the law. How it is that broughams coming to a door make a case of disorder we cannot pretend to understand and explain, but it seems to be this fact which determines the conviction that could not be had in the previous cases wanting it.

It may be quite right that houses of this sort should be put down, but the special zeal of the police against them seems somewhat suspicious, while places of a much worse description in the same vicinity are allowed to exist without any interference.

Why is it, indeed, that a place of meeting without music and dancing is to be put down while one with those accessories to excitement is permitted according to magisterial licence? Surely the notorious rooms in Windmill Street must be a far worse haunt than the refreshment place in Leicester Square. It shocks the police inexplicably to find ninety men and sixty women assembled together in the latter, but four times as many meet in the former for the same purposes without offence. One would almost be inclined to suspect that it is in the interest of the proprietors of the greater nuisance that these steps are taken against the minor haunts, which draw away from them some of their choice company. We shall be not a little curious to see the judgment of the Queen's Bench on the case to be submitted, and to learn upon what special ground the assemblage of bad characters is illegal, and on what permissible—punishable for tea and coffee, allowable for music and dancing.

Condensed Report of a Cause Célèbre.

Brevity's the soul of wit,
Mirès said, quick-witted,
"You acquit, or else I split!"
And Mirès is acquitted. —Punch.

Correspondence.

GREECE.

Sir,—This country, bending under heavy taxes even in this time of peace, is obliged to pay every year 47,000*l.* as guarantor for the interest and sinking fund of one-third part of the Greek Loan. France and Russia pay the rest. Also our naval and military expenses at the Ionian Islands are supposed to cost us fully 250,000*l.* a year more, and without any advantage in compensation, for these islands do not, like Malta, lie on the road between England and any colony.

Thus our interference (yet non-interference is the doctrine of the day) with the Greek nation costs us 300,000*l.* a year. I appeal to Mr Gladstone, who went as Commissioner to Corfu three years ago, whether this whole item could not most wisely and justly be struck off our overgrown national expenditure? He has just denounced its extravagance in his speech at Manchester, and is therefore bound in honesty to show what particular items are in his opinion needless.

Our small army has colonies and possessions enough to garrison, without adding the Ionian Islands to a list already too long.

For all this waste of money we are hated by the Greeks, who say, and most truly, that our grasp of these seven islands prevents them from getting Thessaly from the Turkish Government. Thus the kingdom of Greece is confined to 15,000 square miles, an area not half as large as Ireland, and, as M'Culloch says, "with a surface so mountainous that there is hardly any room left for plains." The truth is, that this young monarchy from the beginning has not had fair play. It has not cultivable land enough to support a nation. Its northern frontier should be a line drawn east and west from the Bay of Salonica to the Bay of Valona, which would give the Greeks about 12,000 square miles, including the rich plains of Thessaly, now quite waste, without corn, cattle, or inhabitants, under the Turks. The Sultan's Government is in great need of money, the Greek Government of land—cannot a fair arrangement be made between them?

In political equity we have no right to continue to keep these seven Greek Islands. When given in 1815 into our charge, Greece was a subject province of Turkey, but now, since the long establishment of its independence, Greece, like a minor come to age, has a right to claim its own old estate.

As a free country we have no right to hold these islands against the firm, constant, and repeated wish of their inhabitants, expressed over and over again in the most proper constitutional manner by their Parliament at Corfu. We have given them a franchise, a free press, a Parliament, all the forms of Constitutional Government, which we then make the butt and the scandal of Europe by treating their Parliament with complete disdain.

Austria has some reasons for holding Venice, the key of Italy, and France for holding Rome, the seat of the head of its religion, but what reason have we for holding these islands in the Adriatic? The Irish Parliament in Dublin was a necessary farce, because union between these two contiguous islands of Great Britain and Ireland was a political necessity, but what is the use of any union between this kingdom and the Ionian Islands?

Italy cannot be strong without Rome and Venice, Greece cannot be strong without Thessaly and the Ionian Islands. All liberal Greeks want to see a strong Italy and a strong Greece. Let, therefore, foreign interference no longer stand in the way of the revival of these two highly-gifted nations. Let us set the noble example by taking our hands off the Ionian Islands, and we can then, with the moral support of all Europe, require Austria and France to take their hands off Venice and Rome.

Now these views are not new, but no steady organised attempt has yet been made to carry them out. London is the best place, and this summer the best time. I am a practical man, and beg to enclose 5*l.* if 100*l.* or upwards will be subscribed before the end of May, to form a committee, and to collect and to bring to bear upon public opinion and upon Parliament the many strong reasons for the above purposes.

Your obedient servant, Z. Z.

A PROMISING YOUTH.

Sir,—In your paper of last week an article appears, headed "A Promising Youth," in which the facts are so misstated that I am compelled, in justice to myself as Mayor of Leicester, to request your insertion of a few lines in explanation.

The case was as follows: A poor woman came to the police station to complain that her two children, aged five and two years, who had been from home by themselves, soon after their return became so sick and poorly that she had to obtain medical advice. The elder child said that a boy had given them some potato, of which they had eaten. The contents of the stomach not having been kept, there were no means of ascertaining what they had taken. The same day, however, a little girl living in the neighbourhood complained that a boy whom she had met had given her some potato to eat, which, as she said, was all over pepper, and that she refused to eat it, and that the boy had thereupon struck her and made her nose bleed. On this the boy was found and taken to the house where the two other children were, and the oldest of them (five years of age) said he was the boy who gave them the potato.

The boy (whose age was apparently seven or eight years) was brought to the police station to have the case inquired into. He altogether denied having seen the two children, and with regard to the other little girl, denied having given her any potato, though he admitted having hit her with a marble, but not to make her nose bleed. There was nothing, so far as the police could make out, to corroborate the evidence of the little girl, nor was there anything beyond the mere assertion of the child five years old to connect the boy with the sickness of the two children. The statement that "the poison used was arsenic coloured with soot" is a gratuitous assumption, unsupported by evidence, and it is not the fact, as you will perceive from this letter, that "the diabolical attempts were distinctly proved before the Mayor."

The boy was never in custody, but attended with his mother before the magistrates, at the request of the superintendent of police.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Leicester, 29th April. SAM'L. VICCARS, Mayor.

[It is to be regretted that Mr Viccars did not correct what he alleges to be misstatements when they appeared in a prominent paragraph in the *Times*. Our comments were founded on that statement, and notwithstanding what the Mayor says as to the want of proof, we see no reason to change our opinion. The girl poisoned deposed to the identity of the boy, and another girl stated that he endeavoured to tempt her with the peppered potato, and struck her upon her refusal. This is a strong concurrence of evidence; and farther, it was stated that the mother or father of the boy had in the house coloured arsenic for some domestic purpose. This circumstance is not noticed by the Mayor. Lastly, for what did Mr Viccars admonish the boy when dismissing him?]

THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

The Life of Arthur, First Duke of Wellington. Partly from the French of M. Brialmont, partly from Original Documents. By the Rev. G. R. Gleig, Chaplain-General to the Forces, and Prebendary of St Paul's. Longman and Co.

Of great value to the present generation, this Life of the Duke of Wellington will be inestimable to posterity. Its immediate value consists in the rectification of much that was wrong in numberless current biographies, and the addition of many things which were only imperfectly known: its merit for those who come after us is its completeness and the impartial spirit in which it is written.

"My great object," says Mr Gleig, in his brief but manly preface, "has been to produce a book which shall come within the reach and be level with the understandings of the great body of my countrymen. They have a right to be supplied with an authentic history of the greatest man and truest patriot of modern times. As his life was spent in their service, so has his character, cleared by time from the mists of prejudice, become public property. It is a property, also, the value of which cannot be over-estimated. For though his views of things may not be accepted by all as invariably the right views, there is but one opinion—there can be only one—respecting the motives upon which he invariably acted. Let me, therefore, express a hope that this cheaper and condensed edition of a work, which, when first published, was of necessity both voluminous and expensive, may find its way into the hands of Englishmen of all ranks and callings. For there is no man so high, so low, so rich, so poor, that he may not derive incalculable benefit from it; if it stimulate him to follow in all things, as the great Duke did before him, the guiding star of Duty through life."

In these few words Mr Gleig has admirably expressed his own thoroughly-accomplished design, and truly characterised the subject of his biography. His purpose has been greatly facilitated by opportunities common to few, his information being not only derived from the best sources, but personal intercourse having enabled him to study the character of the man whose memorable life he has made his theme.

The task which we have set ourselves in noticing the new form of Mr Gleig's work, is not to follow a career so well known to contemporaneous readers as that of the

Duke of Wellington, but to glean from it such passages illustrative of his domestic habits as are recommended to us by their novelty.

Of the kindness of the Duke's nature, and his aversion from even the appearance of deceit, here is an interesting example:

He had become partially deaf in one ear, and felt impatient under the affliction. All the legitimate skill and science in London was called on to remove the infirmity, but without effect. At last, Mr Stephenson, the celebrated aurist, was recommended to the Duke as one who had been eminently successful in similar cases. The Duke sent for him. After trying, to no purpose, a less energetic method of treatment, Mr Stephenson had recourse to his great remedy, viz. the injection by a syringe into the ear of a strong solution of caustic. "I don't think," the Duke used to say, "that I ever suffered so much in my life. It was not pain: it is something far worse. The sense of hearing became so acute, that I wished myself stone deaf. The noise of a carriage passing along the street was like the loudest thunder, and everybody that spoke seemed to be shrieking at the very top of his voice." We are not prepared to assign a reason for this unlooked-for result of an experiment which had succeeded in many other instances; we only know the fact, and that the Duke, as was his wont, bore it all without manifesting any token that he was uncomfortable. He went out and came in as usual, and when he retired to bed, none of his household suspected that there was anything wrong with him. By great good fortune Dr Hume, his friend and family physician, who happened to be in attendance for other reasons, called next morning about eleven o'clock. He was shown into the Duke's room, and found him sitting at the table, unwashed and unwashed, with blood-shot eyes and a flushed cheek, and observed that when he rose he staggered like a drunken man. His whole appearance, indeed, to use Dr Hume's expression, "was that of one who had not yet recovered from a terrible debauch." Now, as Hume knew perfectly well that his illustrious patient never committed such debauches, he became greatly alarmed, and expressed himself so. "I fancy there is something wrong with my ear," was the Duke's reply; "I wish you would look at it." Hume did look at it. A furious inflammation was going on, which, had it been permitted to run its course for another hour, must have reached the brain. Hume ordered his patient immediately to bed, and sent off for Sir Henry Hallford and Sir Astley Cooper. Vigorous remedies were at once applied, and the inflammation was arrested. But the sense of hearing on that side of the head was destroyed for ever. We must not omit the sequel of this little tale. The grief and mortification of Mr Stephenson when he heard of the results of his practice knew no bounds. He hastened to Apsley House, and being admitted to the Duke's presence, expressed himself as any right-minded person, under the circumstances, would have done. But he was instantly stopped, though in the kindest manner,—"Don't say a word about it; you acted for the best; it has been unfortunate, no doubt, for both of us, but you are not at all to blame." Grateful for this reception, Mr Stephenson went on to say: "But it will be the ruin of me. Nobody will employ me any more, when they hear that I have been the cause of such suffering and danger to your Grace." "Why should they hear anything about it?" replied the Duke; "keep your own counsel, and depend upon it I won't say a word to any one." "Then your Grace will allow me to attend you as usual, which will show them that you have not withdrawn your confidence from me." "No," replied the Duke, still kindly but firmly; "I can't do that, for that would be a lie." So strong, even in a case which made no common appeal to his generosity, was the Duke's love of truth. He would not act a falsehood any more than he would speak one.

The Duke's general habits, to which he adhered to the last, are thus described:

He rose early, and read and wrote till ten o'clock. At ten, breakfast was served, after which he withdrew again to his own room, where he remained till about two in the afternoon. He then joined his friends, rode or drove out with them, or walked, as the case might be, making himself most agreeable to all who approached him. A pack of hounds was kept in the neighbourhood, with which he frequently hunted, mounting any lady or gentleman who, not having brought horses with them, desired to see the sport. At seven he dined. The Duke ate but twice a day, at breakfast and dinner. Though not a large feeder he ate fast, and had an excellent appetite. He was never given to much wine, and in later years found it advisable to cease from the use of it altogether. But the hospitalities of his table were generous. His conversation also, till deafness grew upon him, was lively and instructive, and at table he made it as general as possible. About nine, or occasionally later, he would say, "Will anybody have any more wine?" and then rise and propose to go to the drawing-room for coffee. It was a peculiarity of his that he always led the way on these occasions, the ladies having, more *Anglicano*, retired somewhat earlier. In the drawing-room he sat usually in an arm-chair near the fireplace, and chatted with such of his guests as drew near him. There was a total absence of restraint, for every one present felt that he was at liberty to do as he pleased. Cards were never introduced, but books and newspapers lay on all the tables, and the conversation rarely flagged. About eleven the ladies usually retired, and half an hour afterwards the Duke would light his candle and say, "I am going to bed; whoever leaves the room last will ring for the lights to be put out."

These are the books the Duke loved best to read:

His favourite authors were Clarendon, Bishop Butler, Smith's 'Wealth of Nations,' Hume, the Archdeacon Charles, Gibbon, Leslie, and the Bible. But he did not confine himself to these. Every new work of any merit which came out, he read; and he was especially interested in French and English memoirs, and what our neighbours call "materials for history." Nor was he obliged to go far in search of this intellectual pabulum. There was scarcely an English author, there was certainly not an English novelist, who failed to send the Duke a copy of his book; indeed to such an extent was this habit carried that he was obliged, at last, to give orders that no parcels of books should be taken in, unless he knew beforehand that they were coming. But he was peculiar in his reading, as in other things. It chanced, on one occasion, that he was in want, when at Walmer, of a new book. Niebuhr's History was recommended to him; and he began it. He read on till he reached the narrative of Caesar's cruelty to his prisoners; and there shut the book. Nothing could induce him to go further. This was too much. He would not have his idols so thrown down.

The Duke told his stories well, and many of them were very amusing. Here is a good one of a namesake of the present Lord Clyde:

He used to say of his old aide-de-camp, Sir Colin Campbell, who died at last, Lieut.-Governor of Plymouth, a man gallant, trustworthy, and naturally intelligent, "that he knew no language except his own, and that not very correctly. I had a French cook in Spain, and Colin had charge of my domestic affairs. The *batterie* was not, as you may suppose, very perfect, and the cook came to Colin to complain. Neither understood a word of what the other was saying, but I overheard this pass between them. 'Mais, monsieur, comment travailler?' 'Travel!' said Colin, 'why you travel in a coach!' On another occasion when we were in St Jean de Luz, I had the mayor and all the magnates to dine with me. In going away the mayor took up an

umbrella which belonged to Colin, upon which Colin seized the other end of it, took it away, and said with a low bow, 'C'est moi.'"

The Duke's attention to his religious duties is illustrated by the following anecdote:

Both at Strathfieldsaye and Walmer, the Duke was a regular attendant at public worship, and received the sacrament as often as it was administered. It was a touching sight to see that great and venerable man, kneeling devoutly before the altar-rails of the village church, with the sunlight falling through the stained glass upon his head, and his own attention fixed entirely upon the act in which he was participating. He was not always so attentive during sermon time. Indeed, unless the preacher were eloquent, or the subject out of the common, he used generally to gather himself up into the corner of the pew and go to sleep, when he sometimes snored audibly. He was very particular also in requiring that his guests should attend divine service somewhere. It happened on one occasion that Count Nugent, an Irish gentleman, but an Austrian general, paid him a visit at Walmer Castle. Sunday morning came, and the Count said, "Duke, do you go to church?" "Always, don't you?" "I can't go to church with you, for you know I'm a Catholic." "Oh, very well," was the answer; upon which he turned to Captain Waite, who happened to be in the room, and said, "Count Nugent wants to go to the Roman Catholic chapel, do you know where it is?" "Yes, Sir," replied Waite. "Then be so good as show him the way." It was to no purpose that Count Nugent tried to escape. Captain Waite, an old Peninsular officer, had received his instructions, and instructions from the Duke of Wellington must be obeyed, and to the Roman Catholic chapel the Count was accordingly marched. The Duke was a good deal tickled, and in walking to church with his Protestant friends observed, "I knew he did not want me to go to church, nor to go himself either, but I thought it best that we should both go."

To his charity Mr Gleig gives this testimony:

The Duke's liberality to persons in distress was unbounded, and, contrary to all precedent, seemed to increase with his years. He subscribed also, but quietly, to many charitable institutions, and especially to orphan asylums, assigning as his reason, that he had been the involuntary means of making many orphans, and was therefore bound to do what he could to provide for them. That he was imposed upon continually is quite true, and it is equally true that he was not blind to these acts of imposition; yet they never dried up the springs of his benevolence. One among many instances of the extent to which he suffered himself to be plundered, obtained publicity in consequence of the case having been brought into a police-court; yet we question whether even that has been correctly narrated. It was this:—A band of noted impostors had for months made the Duke their prey. They wrote to him now, in the character of officers' widows; now, as the daughters of officers; now, as ladies who had fallen from virtue, and were anxious to regain a place in society; and on every occasion he sent them money. At last the Duke's valet, whose suspicions had been awakened by the similarity of the handwriting on letters to which registered replies were returned, communicated with the Mendicity Office, and the plot being discovered, the parties to it were arraigned before the magistrate, and committed to prison. We must not forget to add, that the Duke never became aware of Kendall's interference in the matter. Had such a discovery been effected, the probabilities are that Kendall's connection with his master would have ceased immediately. And yet the Duke used to complain in his private letters, of the endless applications that were made to him, and of the spirit which seemed to suggest them, as thus: "September 8th, 1852.

"It is certainly very curious, that every blackguard beggar, male or female, no matter of what country, considers it the right of each to demand money from me! and that every lady or gentleman, whether I am acquainted with them or not, considers that he has a right to demand the service of my power and influence in favour of some relation of the writer, or that, if I have any office, or advantage, or benefit in my gift or at my disposal, the applicant considers himself as exceedingly ill-treated if I do not dispose of the same as he desires. I am certain it is generally understood that I am a good-natured man, who will do anything; and that moreover I have been highly rewarded and am still in the public service, and that everything I have belongs to the public; as certainly would be the case if I were an emancipated slave. I cannot otherwise account for the demands made upon me." Another little anecdote, illustrative of the same fact, may not be uninteresting. Mr Arbutnot went one morning into the Duke's room and found him stuffing a handful of bank notes into several envelopes. "What are you doing, Duke?" "Doing? Doing what I am obliged to do every day. It would take the wealth of the Indies to meet all the demands that are made upon me."

His consideration for his tenants and the integrity of his private dealings are thus instanced:

As a landlord, the Duke was liberal and very considerate. In order to prevent all ground of clashing between the tenantry and the incumbent of Strathfieldsaye, he charged himself, long before the bill for the commutation of tithes came into force, with the payment of the latter. He laid out large sums, also, in draining and improving the land, and in rebuilding and putting into complete repair all the farms, homesteads, and cottages on the estate. Indeed, he never applied to his own use one farthing of the rents which accrued from his Hampshire property. "I do this," he observed, "out of consideration for future Dukes of Wellington. I am a rich man, because I have my pay as commander-in-chief, and hold other offices under Government. My successor will not have these sources of income, and I therefore consider it my duty to lay by for him all that is not required out of my rents, to put and keep the property in perfect order." Of the Duke's rigid integrity an instance occurred in reference to this estate, which is well worth placing on record. Some farm adjoining to his lands was for sale, and his agent negotiated for him the purchase. Having concluded the business, he went to the Duke, and told him that he had made a capital bargain. "What do you mean?" asked the Duke. "Why, your Grace, I have got the farm for so much, and I know it to be worth at least so much more." "Are you quite sure of that?" "Quite sure, your Grace, for I have carefully surveyed it." "Very well, then pay the gentleman from me the balance between what you have already given and the real value of the estate;" and it was done.

We close our extracts with the following graphic sketch of the Duke's personal appearance:

Of the Duke's personal peculiarities, both physical and mental, it may be thought that enough has been said elsewhere, yet our portrait would scarcely be complete, were we to omit all notice of them in this place. Nature had endowed him with a robust frame and an iron constitution. In height he measured about five feet nine inches,—we speak, of course, of what he was in the vigour of his days, for latterly old age had shrunk and bowed his frame, and given him the habit of stooping. His shoulders were broad, his chest well developed, his arms long, and his hands and feet in excellent proportion. His eyes were of a dark violet blue, or grey, and his sight was so penetrating, that even to the last he could distinguish objects at an immense distance. The general expression of his countenance, when silent or pre-occupied, was grave; but his smile had a charm about it which, when once seen, could never be forgotten. A forehead not very high, but broad and square, eyebrows straight and prominent, a long face, a Roman nose, a broad under jaw, with a chin strongly marked, gave him a striking resemblance to more than one of the heroes of antiquity, especially to Julius Cæsar. His hair, which was originally

coal black, had become white as silver before he died, but to the last there was no baldness, even at the temples. If you met him in a crowd or upon the street, and were entirely ignorant that he was a great man, you would be impelled by some secret impulse to fix your eye upon him, and to turn round and look after him when he had passed. The writer of this sentence saw him for the first time as he crossed the line of march during a military operation in Spain. Only three mounted officers attended him, and he was simply dressed in a grey frock, a cocked hat covered with oil-skin, and grey trowsers; but instinctively he was recognised as the commander of the forces, and the impression then made upon the mind of a boy never in after life passed away.

We have commended this book, and in all sincerity, but we think it would not be fair either to the author or the publisher not to point out the following misprints which have caught our eye in going through the work. They form so long a list, that a special indication of them is absolutely necessary. We write the names as they are printed in Mr Gleig's volume, with the corrections between brackets:—General Spenser (Spencer); Obedos (Obidos); Rolissa (Roliça); Vemiera (Vimiera); Kellerman (Kellermann); Lograño (Logroño); Palafax (Palafax); Almiraz (Almaraz); Alentejo (Alemtejo); Viesieu (Viseu); Agereau (Augereau); Castille (Castile); Mendezabel (Mendizabal); Boharnais (Beauharnais); Colburn (Colborne); Zeithen (Ziethen); Denant (Dinant); Mesieres (Mezières); Lysse (Lys); Cambacières (Cambacères); Frijus (Frejus); Blucher (Blücher); Fryer (Freyre); Louvaine (Louvain); Pischegru (Pichegru); Jourdain (Jourdan); Daventer (Deventer); Aleobasa (Alcoaba); Bassières (Bessières); Sauchez (Sanchez); Frenada (Freneda); Ballesteros (Ballasteros); Cafferelli (Caffarelli); Guinalda (Guinaldo); Macune (Maucune); Souchet (Suchet); Saroren (Sauroren); Cook (Cooke); Torragna (Tarragona); Fontarabia (Fontarabia); Ainhoe (Ainhoué); Valençay (Valençay); Llandes (Landes); Mount-de-Marsan (Mont-de-Marsan); Montaubun (Montauban); Ariège (Arriège); Vitrey (Vitry); Mauberge (Maubeuge); Trappau (Troppau); Mongrelia (Mingrelia); &c. These *errata*, with others, are commended to the notice of the printer of the next edition.

Supplementary Despatches of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington. Peninsula and South of France. Vol. VIII. Murray.

This volume opens with the orders given on the field of Vittoria, on the 21st of June, 1813, and closes with the battle of Toulouse, April 10, 1814, thus completing the series which relates to the Peninsular war. It is as full of interest as any of the volumes which have preceded it; indeed, in some respects more so, the Duke's successes being so intimately connected with the movements of the Allies beyond the Rhine, to which they gave the chief external stimulus; so that it forms a general record of the final efforts of Europe for the annihilation of Napoleon's power.—Waterloo, however terribly conclusive, being only a grand military episode of the Emperor's extraordinary career. Continuous as were those successes, they were far from being a mere consequence of one great victory, the difficulties which the Duke had to contend with being still of the most arduous nature, as well from the want of adequate co-operation as from the obstacles opposed by a pertinacious and skillful adversary. The Duke's own despatches in the present volume are comparatively few in number, and for the most part refer to immediate military movements, but the correspondence with which his progress was associated embraces every feature of the war and is replete with political interest. As personally emanating from the Duke, his Memorandum on the 'Considérations Militaires sur la Bataille de Toulouse,' by M. Choumara (published in 1837), will be read with much satisfaction by all who wish to see a vexed question finally settled.

Prince Albert's Golden Precepts; or the Opinions and Maxims of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort. Selected from his Addresses, &c. Some now for the first time collected, and carefully arranged. With an Index. Low, Son, and Co.

A genius for selection is the gift only of a few men, and the compiler of this little volume is not one of the number. He might almost be the same gentleman who attends at the watering places to pencil, with underlinings and marks of admiration, commonplaces of the circulating library. The little book is elegantly presented, and inasmuch as it is really a selection, though a poor one, from the speeches of the Prince, it has value and interest enough to secure for it a deserved popularity. But it inadequately represents the force of thought that so often accompanied the expression of Prince Albert's natural good sense and earnestness, while no attempt whatever has been made to mark individuality of character by shrewd choice of suggestive passages.

We quote a couple of precepts, that all people in this season rich with display of works of art will do well to bear in mind. The first of them, spoken at the Royal Academy dinner in the May of the opening of the Exhibition of 1851, has been judiciously taken by the Society of British Artists as the motto to its this year's catalogue:

INFLUENCES OF CRITICISM ON ART.

The production of all works in art or poetry requires in their conception and execution not only an exercise of the intellect, skill, and patience, but particularly a concurrent warmth of feeling and a free flow of imagination. This renders them most tender plants, which will thrive only in an atmosphere calculated to maintain that warmth, and that atmosphere is one of kindness—kindness towards the artist personally as well as towards his production. An unkind word of criticism passes like a cold blast over their tender shoots,

and shrivels them up, checking the flow of the sap, which was rising to produce, perhaps, multitudes of flowers and fruit. But still, criticism is absolutely necessary to the development of art, and the injudicious praise of an inferior work becomes an insult to superior genius.

EVIL EFFECTS OF TRADE IN ART.

Our times are peculiarly unfavourable when compared with those when Madonnas were painted in the seclusion of convents; for we have now, on the one hand, the eager competition of a vast array of artists of every degree of talent and skill, and on the other, as judge, a great public, for the greater part wholly uneducated in art, and thus led by professional writers, who often strive to impress the public with a great idea of their own artistic knowledge by the mercenary manner in which they treat works which cost those who produced them the highest efforts of mind or feeling.

The works of art, by being publicly exhibited and offered for sale, are becoming articles of trade, following as such the unreasoning laws of markets and fashion; and public and even private patronage is swayed by their tyrannical influence.

Let the true and sound critic have a quick eye for merit in the men whose fame is yet to come, and reserve sharpness of censure for the prosperous men who have acknowledged power to lead public taste, whenever they mislead it by setting up the commonplace or the affected as the real or the ideal of a foremost artist, in whose works the ignorant crowd will applaud good and bad alike. Let the working, speaking soul be sought under the painter's colour, and let search be for the true stir of genius, not for means of displaying the very small critical skill that goes to the concoction of chatter about this or that trick of the hand, and to the pronouncing of pictures "hard," "cold," "woolly," and so forth. It is the best function of the critic to lead men to new powers of enjoyment by urging them to look above the marketable dead level of art, and to seek everywhere, not for matter of scorn, but for as much of the divine soul of beauty as each thing that looks for criticism may contain. Every fool can be smart and supercilious. None but the wise recognise worth aright, and know how to bestow with a fit generosity judicious praise. It is so in life. Live with a nincompoop, and with the air of a man living at the top of the world you will hear him daily ridicule, patronise, and disparage all that offers itself to his notice. Live with a true man, and he will show you virtues of his neighbours under seeming fault, will kindle in others his enthusiasm for all that he finds great and good, will blend the just measure of compensating praise with necessary censure, will carp at nothing and nobody, but will damn heartily what he abhors, and confine his ridicule to affectation. Herein he will be of one mind with Fielding, who in his Preface to Joseph Andrews rightly taught that "the only source of the true ridiculous (as it appears to me) is affectation." "Affectation," he adds, "proceeds from one of these two causes, vanity or hypocrisy, and from affectation only the misfortunes and calamities of life, or the imperfections of nature, may become the objects of ridicule. . . . Were we to enter a poor house and behold a wretched family shivering with cold and languishing with hunger, it would not incline us to laughter (at least we must have very diabolical natures if it would); but should we discover there a grate instead of coals adorned with flowers, empty plate or china dishes on the sideboard, or any other affectation of riches and finery, either on their persons or in their furniture, we might then, indeed, be excused for ridiculing so fantastical an appearance." As to this, the sound-hearted Prince Consort was of the same mind with Fielding. There is an honest poverty of wit that he would not willingly see ridiculed; he would observe with silent respect the short-comings of a sincere, laborious, but not successful worker; and if he did not speak to aid him, or without harshness to the blunderer to neutralise what evil he might do, he would have the critic hold his peace, and without cruelly robbing a discomfited man of the privacy of obscurity, leave him to the inevitable discipline that failure brings with it.

London and its Environs. A Practical Guide to the Metropolis and its Vicinity. Illustrated by Maps, Plans, and Views. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

The Messrs Black of Edinburgh, whose publishing-house in respect of British guide-books represents the Murray of the North, freely adorn with woodcuts their cheap, well-compiled volumes for the use of the traveller within the three kingdoms. In issue of Guides for Egypt, Syria, the Indies, all the lands of our own continent—some day, no doubt, we shall be able to say, all the lands of all the continents—"Murray" rules unapproached and absolute. But the English towns and counties have many describers, and the last, who is by no means the worst of the describers of London, is the writer of this Guide to London published by the Messrs Black, which is essentially practical, and well contrived for the assistance of the stranger. The lodging-house quarters, the hotels, dining-houses, cab-fares, and omnibus routes, exchange of money, with all matters of local concern to foreign as well as country visitors to the Great Exhibition, seem to have been very well remembered; while the description of the sights of London within the compass of a light, portable volume include much real information. Lettered ground-plans of such public buildings as the Houses of Parliament, St Paul's, the Kensington Museum, and of the platforms and branch lines of the more complicated railway stations, the Waterloo, and the great knot of terminuses beyond London bridge, are aids to the stranger of which often the Londoner himself would be glad to take advantage. An index map that will stand wear is fixed within the cover, and two large maps, one of the town itself, the other of its environs, are in the pockets with which the book is furnished.

London Cab-fares. Official Tables (for the Pocket), containing 29,620 References. Houlston and Wright.

This is a sixpenny book of official cab-fares, sufficient for all ordinary use, and in shape and lightness fitted even to the waistcoat pocket of a dandy. Its prefatory information is given, for the benefit of foreign visitors to London this year, in French and German as well as in English. The full official tables, which cost half-a-crown, can only be carried about in the coat pocket, and if consulted in the street consulted ostentatiously. They have the advantage of being complete for distances from any cabstand to any cabstand; and they give in each case the exact distance, so that one knows whether eightpence from stand to stand is payment for two miles and a yard or for two miles and 1759 yards. In one case we may go nearly a mile farther for the same money, in the other an odd yard costs sixpence; and in reckoning fares from house to house, instead of from stand to stand, this exact information is often necessary to any certainty as to a fare. The waistcoat-pocket table omits the exact register of distances, and while following the plan of the official tables, gives the fares only between selected stands. These, however, are chosen that they may be made to include any range of a London cabdrive, and the payment of an extra sixpence in all cases of doubt is the utmost loss that the foreigner who uses these tables can incur through the incompleteness necessary to their cheapness, handiness, and ready portability.

The Edinburgh Review. April 1862. Longman and Co.
The Quarterly Review. April 1862. Murray.

Of the *Quarterly Review* the last number, though good, is somewhat wanting in vivacity. The opening article, on *Dorset*, is cleverly varied and complete as a sketch, while it does little beyond due justice to the more than antiquarian value of Mr Barnes's 'Poems in the Dorset Dialect'; but it is nevertheless not one of the best of the clever series of county sketches for which this review has lately been distinguished. An interesting historical view of the subject is included in the article upon Hymnology. The *Quarterly*, in discussing the state of Turkey, holds that the country has resources of which the use for its own rescue from impending ruin is not absolutely beyond reach, and that our political interests and obligations alike bid us aid and befriend the Turk. In dealing with the subject of Training of the Clergy, a reviewer proposes "to regard it as it would be regarded by an English statesman, calm-minded, practical, and sober, but not superficial; one who really understands both the theory and the working of the English constitutional system," &c. That is just the sort of profession that would prepare one for this illustration of the superior acceptableness of Church ministrations to the poor:

We took pains some years since to substantiate and verify the following anecdote:—A Clergyman, from whom we received the statement, was appointed by his Bishop to act as a sort of Missionary to the labourers employed in forming a railway. He interposed one day to remonstrate against some profane and blasphemous language, and was received with abuse and violence, till he told them that he was not interfering of himself, but was sent by the Bishop. "O, Sir, if you are sent by the Bishop, that is another question. We are much obliged for his thinking about us. We took you for a Methodist parson." Another time he went on a Sunday into one of the huts, in which a group were gathered together, and offered to read prayers to them. All assented and knelt down but one, who rudely refused to kneel, and refused to remove his hat. As soon as the clergyman began the Confession from the Prayer-book, he, too, knelt down, behaved with decency and attention, and, as he rose up from his knees, repeated the same observation,—"O, Sir, if you are a real clergyman, that is another thing; we took you for a Methodist parson."

Why did the reviewer take pains to substantiate the fact that a blaspheming navvy, although violent to a Methodist parson, would feel complimented by the attentions of a Bishop? The Methodist may reply that he is acceptable to poor men who are not blasphemers as one sent by a higher Lord than a Lord Bishop, and as for delusive conversions of the blaspheming, what Revival stories can he not produce? We do not oppose the reviewer's main opinion, but whether his way of holding it be "that of an English statesman, calm-minded, &c." we must question. From the Church of England, representative and guardian of the religion of a people, few sound statesmen would withhold a vigorous support, but it mistakes its duty when it lightly casts any good English Christian into what some of our clergy hold to be an outer darkness of Dissent. The writer is wise in suggestion of the need of prophets in the Church, deep scholars who should uphold the truth by all the arms of learning, as a class separate from the less erudite working priest, whose *bonhomie* should recommend his piety, and whose active diligence in parish work forbids the hope that he can follow the recluse up to his topmost heights of study. A 'Sketch of the Eastern Archipelago' is followed by an article on 'Mr Thornbury's Life of Turner,' in which all the writer's errors are examined through a microscope and no merit is recognized,—hard measure for a young and clever as well as industrious writer, trained in a bad literary school, whose faults are more than shared by at least one of the critics foremost in digging savage claws into his back. The *Quarterly* contains a more pleasant article upon the completion of Lord Stanhope's 'Life of Pitt,' a book sound in feeling, thought, and style, of which we shall speak fully next week. The *Merrimac and Monitor* furnish the last topic of a number on the whole substantial and earnest in its tone and treatment of the subjects it discusses, while distinctly tinged, as it should be, with Conservative opinions.

The *Edinburgh Review* contains a bold article of popular interest on Modern Domestic Service. The writer fairly takes the bull by the horns, argues that we must

accept the changes consequent upon the spread of civilization, put a piano in the kitchen for the maids, and encourage violin or flute practice among the men-servants. As the case stands, says the reviewer, "the pains and penalties of domestic service to both parties show that the institution is not duly provided for under our existing civilization." His remedies are the right ones, work them out as we may.

Ladies, he says, must in their youth or in their early married life apply themselves to a study of household management "that they might at once know what to require, and obtain the respect of their domestics by proving that they are mistresses of the art, as well as of those who are to practise it." In the next place,

It is necessary that the employing class should exert themselves to see that some provision is made for the special training of domestic servants. Matters cannot mend while the training is left entirely to the humblest class of mistresses,—the wives of farmers and tradesmen, the widows and single ladies of small means who cannot afford to take qualified servants,—at a time when service is itself despised and disliked, as degrading in comparison with more independent industry. There must be schools of cookery, of laundry work, and of family sewing. It is not so easy to say how nursery training and practice in the housemaid's function are to be provided. As for the nursery work, the Hospital for Sick Children admits pupils, not only to learn the care of the sick, but to be trained in the management of infants and healthy children; but how many such opportunities exist in the whole kingdom? As for the housemaid's function, the attempts made, in the form of industrial schools for girls, to prepare them for service, have not thus far been successful. They are either left empty, or the industrial part of the business is shirked. Here and there one hears of a modern cooking-school, or of an ancient foundation where girls dressed in serge frocks and white tippets are professedly trained for service; but, if such institutions were all and always what they profess to be, they would not fill up a hundredth part of the existing deficiency. It is for the housewives of England to consider what can be done.

The useful article on Public Monuments was written when all men felt bound to assent to the now happily abandoned design of a monolith obelisk as the necessary form of the memorial to the Prince Consort. The article on Clerical Subscription contemplates from another point of view the subject discussed by the writer in the *Quarterly* on training of the Clergy, and takes for its departing-point the present bicentenary celebration by our Nonconformists of the expulsion of the Puritans from the Church of England in 1662. The character of Richard III, M. Barthélemy St Hilaire on Buddhism, Sir A. Alison's Life of Castlereagh, and Mommsen's Roman History yield articles of interest. Attention is called, also, to a posthumous volume of verses by David Gray, a boy poet, born only in 1838, one of seven children of a Scotch artisan family, near Kirkintilloch, and bred for the ministry. He came to seek his fortune in London in the spring of 1860, and died in the glooms of December, which in his last weeks of life prompted this sonnet:

Die down, O dismal day! and let me live.
And come, blue deeps! magnificently strewn
With coloured clouds—large, light, and fugitive—
By upper winds through pompous motions blown.
Now it is death in life—a vapour dense
Creeps round my window till I cannot see
The far snow-shining mountains, and the glens
Shagging the mountain-tops. O God! make free
This barren, shackled earth, so deadly cold—
Breathe gently forth Thy spring, till winter flies
In rude amazement, fearful and yet bold,
While she performs her custom'd charities.
I weigh the loaded hours till life is bare—
O God! for one clear day, a snowdrop, and sweet air!

The *Edinburgh* article on Indian Cotton Supply contains some expectations that will be imperfectly fulfilled, or fulfilled too slowly for the needs of our own generation. The other articles in the last *Edinburgh* contain a suggestive 'international' discussion of M. Dupont White's views of Centralisation, and a pleasant review of the French Carovingian Romances, to the issue of which we once or twice have called attention in our short weekly notices of foreign books.

Where do we Get it, and How is it Made? A Familiar Account of the Modes of Supplying our Every-Day Wants, Comforts, and Luxuries. By George Dodd, Author of 'The Food of London,' 'Curiosities of Industry,' 'British Manufactures,' &c. With Illustrations by William Harvey. James Hogg and Son.

This is a little volume suited to the season, giving an admirable popular account of the chief raw materials of commerce and the processes of manufacture. Mr Dodd points out in his preface the great value of the South Kensington Museum for illustration of the subjects he discusses, and of course he would incite all his readers to a close and intelligent study of the yet more valuable display of works of industry that now adjoins it.

Mr Dodd's book is divided into six chapters. The first treats of the sources of our Food and Drink—bread, dairy produce, tea and groceries, snuff and spices, malt liquors and vinegar, wines, spirits, and effervescent drinks; giving in each case, first the main facts as to the natural source of the article, and then a description of any process or processes of manufacture by which it is made suitable for household use.

In the same way he deals in the next chapter with materials for clothing; cotton, its growth and manufacture, flax and the linen manufacture, woollen and worsted goods, the silkworm and silk goods, leather, gutta percha and India-rubber, hats, bonnets, furs, feathers, and flowers. The third chapter is upon our dwellings and their materials, divided into five parts, for separate discussion of building stone, masonry, and slating—bricks, tiles, and brickwork—lime, mortar, cement, and plastering—timber, carpentry,

and cabinet-work—wall and floor-coverings. Chapter the fourth tells the commercial history of fire and light; beginning with the tinder-box an account of light-producing contrivances; describing coal and the work of the coal fields; coke, charcoal, peat, and artificial fuel; gas-making and street lighting; tallow, palm oil, and candles; lamps, and the different oils burnt in them. In the same way the following chapter, which is upon metals, discusses systematically iron mines and foundries, steel and cutlery; copper mines and manufactures; zinc and brass; tin and lead mining and manufactures; the mixed metals; gold and silver mining, refining, working; money-coining; quicksilver and electro-metallurgy. The last chapter, on minerals and chemicals, passes through precious stones through pottery, glass, chemical substances—like salt, soap, gunpowder—in common use, to paint colours and dyes. The conclusion to the whole survey, we may quote unabridged, since it contains one of the main lessons—obvious, though not familiar, of the week which has inaugurated a great festival of industry.

One useful lesson may be derived from this small work, and in a still greater degree from works in which more ample space permits more detailed treatment. It is that man's industry, strictly speaking, produces nothing; he only modifies that which the bounty of Providence places at his disposal.

Let us consider this matter a little. By what means, and out of what materials, do we fabricate our metal goods, for instance? It is impossible not to perceive, on fair consideration, that Nature supplies all the substances on which our ingenuity is exercised. Every atom of the metal is contained in the ore; we only extricate it by driving off other substances. And when it has become pure, we change its form by various means, but produce nothing. We do not even produce heat by kindling the fuel in the furnace; all the elements of heat are there, in a latent or quiescent state; we merely apply the spark, and the chemistry of nature does the rest. Nor do we any the more produce light; the hydrogen and the carbon are in the substances employed, the oxygen to feed the combustion is in the atmosphere; we place these substances in a position to act upon each other, and bring some other hot substance in contact with them—all the real production that follows is the result of natural forces. If it be said that the glass-maker produces glass, the assertion can only be accepted in a general conversational way. The sand and the alkali are placed together by him in a kiln; the coals are placed by him in a furnace; a light is so placed by him that it may kindle paper or wood, and the wood kindle the coal—but all that follows is beyond his grasp. Forces, powers, properties, or by whatever other name we may designate them, are possessed by these substances, enabling them to produce glass, when the conditions are favourable; and it is the business of the glass-maker to bring about these conditions. He places the proper substances and agencies together, in due relations and due proportions; but the production that follows is altogether beyond his power.

Nor is it any the more true to say that the farmer produces corn; although it is a very convenient expression as popularly understood. He loosens the soil in such a way that air and moisture may act upon it; he places the seed beneath the surface at such a depth that the moistened soil may envelope it; he so chooses the time of sowing that the sunshine of summer may nourish and warm the young shoots. But the growing, the producing, is due to a Greater Artificer than he. The production of fleecy wool on the back of a sheep, of silk in the cocoon of a little worm, of cotton in the seed-pod of a plant, of flax in the stem fibres of another plant, of wood in the trunks of forest trees, of sap and gum in the bark, of oil in the nuts, of nutritious farina in the seeds, of grateful juices in the fruit.—What has man to do with all this? He simply places together the materials, the tools with which Nature works.

Let it not be supposed that these observations are intended to lower the dignity of human industry. Just the contrary. True dignity, in this as in other matters, is generally consistent with seeming to be what we really are. Man is a helper, a labourer; but Nature is the master artificer. Man fetches and carries, places side by side, weighs and adjusts, tests and purifies, the various substances of which all the things around us are made; but there is always a moment in each operation, when he must hold his hand and let the real work be accomplished by a higher power than his. But, unless these preliminary operations of selecting, placing, weighing, adjusting, testing, purifying, and the like, are properly conducted, the work will not be done according to our need, because the natural forces are not placed in the proper conditions for attaining the desired end. That man creates nothing, we are all ready enough to admit—at least, in a material sense; what are called the creations of genius do not come into consideration here. A tree weighing a thousand pounds has grown up from a little seed weighing one grain; but still all the carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, &c., of which it consists, were previously in existence—in the air, the earth, and the waters. That man produces nothing, although not so readily assented to, is equally true. A mass of sugar weighing a thousand pounds is brought to its familiar form by a multitude of processes to which the sugar-cane is subjected; but all the elements of sugar are of natural origin, like the elements of the tree. The farmer in the one case, the sugar-boiler in another, is the labourer that puts this and that together—places, cuts, trims, varies, adjusts, protects. He is not only a carrier and a labourer, but a watchman also, attending to the tools and materials with which Nature works; and the more intelligent and industrious he is, the better will the work be done; but, nevertheless, the real work of producing is due to an Invisible Hand.

FOREIGN BOOKS.

A Military Description of the Herzegovina, with a map, by M.M. Sestak and Von Scherb, will be of service to the English politician who concerns himself with the chronic contest in that Pachaiah which forces itself here every week upon indifferent attention. The price of the work is about three shillings.

An illustrated volume on the archaeology of Roman Gaul is the *Abécédair* of M. de Caumont, published at Caen and Paris; and a history written in German by M. A. Levy, of the *Jewish Coins*, with numerous woodcut figures, of some use to the antiquarian, has been just published at Breslau.

Two volumes of good *Tables and Fables* by Hartzenbusch, and a volume of *Country Tales* by Ant. de Trueba, are among recent additions to Spanish literature.

The Heroes and Poets of Modern Greece are the subject of a new French volume by M. Eugene Yemenis. Our neighbours the Germans, who never had a national stage, partly because they never were a people with sufficient uniformity of dialect and manners, partly because they never had a capital able to give birth to a living drama, have a strong abstract desire to be dramatic. Herr Rudolf Wirsing's recent volume on *The German Theatre* is but one of many volumes that appear from time to time, hoping to show the way up to the unattainable.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

HISTORY.—'Secularia; or Surveys on the Main Stream of History.' By Samuel Lucas, M.A., late of Queen's College, Oxon. (8vo, pp. 410.) Murray.—'History of Friedrich II, of Prussia, called Frederick the Great.' By Thomas Carlyle. Volume III. (8vo, pp. 770.) (Chapman and Hall.)—'A Popular History of England.' By Charles Knight. Part 57. Being the Second of the Eighth and Concluding Volume. (8vo, pp. 188.) Bradbury and Evans.

TRAVEL.—'Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers; being Excursions by Members of the Alpine Club.' Second Series. Edited by Edward Shirley Kennedy, M.A., F.R.G.S., President of the Club. In Two Volumes. (Pp. 445, 541, with Maps and Illustrations.) Longman and Co.

BIOGRAPHY.—'The Story of Lord Bacon's Life.' By W. Hepworth Dixon, Barrister-at-Law. With Portrait of Bacon and Vignette of Old York House, by E. M. Ward, R.A. (Fcap. 8vo, pp. 484.) Murray.

ESSAYS.—'Essays, Historical and Biographical, Political and Social, Literary and Scientific.' By Hugh Miller, Author of 'The Old Red Sandstone,' &c. (Post 8vo, pp. 495.) Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.—'Studies from Life.' By the Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.' (Post 8vo, pp. 336.) Hurst and Blackett.

POLITICS.—'New Zealand and the War.' By William Swainson, Esq., formerly Attorney-General for New Zealand, Author of 'New Zealand and its Colonization.' (Post 8vo, pp. 199.) Smith, Elder, and Co.

LITERATURE.—'De Quincey's Works.' Vol. IV. The English Mail Coach and other Writings. (Crown 8vo, pp. 352.) Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

EXHIBITION LITERATURE.—'The Industrial Catalogue.' Containing the Name and Address of every Exhibitor, with a Brief Description of his Goods. (In the building.)—'The Fine Arts Catalogue.' Containing the Name of the Artist, and the Title of every Work of Art exhibited, and the Name of the Exhibitor. (In the building.)—'A Concise History of the International Exhibition of 1862: its Rise and Progress, its Building and Features, and a Summary of all former Exhibitions.' By John Hollingshead. With numerous Illustrations and Plans. (In the building.)—'The Official Illustrated Catalogue.' Containing the Name and Address of every British Exhibitor, and detailed Descriptions of Articles exhibited. Illustrated with many hundred Engravings. In Thirteen Parts. Parts 1-6.—'Hunt's Hand-book to the Official Catalogues.' An Explanatory Guide to the Natural Productions and Manufactures of the International Exhibition, 1862. By Robert Hunt, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.S., &c., Author of 'The Synopsis and Hand-book to the Official Catalogues of 1851.' In Two Volumes. (Stanford, and in the building.)—'Synopsis of the Contents of the Industrial Department of the Exhibition.' By Robert Hunt, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.S., &c. (Stanford, and in the building.)—'Hand-book to the Fine Arts in the International Exhibition of 1862.' By Francis Turner Palgrave, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. (Macmillan and Co., and in the building.)

THEOLOGY.—'The Foes of Our Faith, and How to Defeat them; or, the Weapons of Our Warfare with Modern Infidelity.' By a Well-known Author. (Fcap. 8vo, pp. 400.) Darton and Hodge.

SCIENCE.—'Aristotle's History of Animals.' In Ten Books. Translated by Richard Cresswell. (Post 8vo, pp. 326.)—'New Volume of the Classical Library.' H. G. Bohn.

TOPOGRAPHY.—'London and its Environs.' A Practical Guide to the Metropolis and its Vicinity. Illustrated by Maps, Plans, and Views. (Fcap. 8vo, pp. 291.) Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

HEALTH.—'On Teething of Infants: its Prevalent Errors, Neglects, and Dangers; their Influence on the Health, and as Causes of Death of Children; including the Dangers of Teething Powders, Soothing Powders, Soothing Syrups, &c., &c.' Illustrated by Cases. By Henry Hanks, L.R.C.P. Ed., &c. (Fcap. 8vo, pp. 124.) Davies.

POPULAR SCIENCE AND ART.—'Where Do we Get it and How is it Made?' A Familiar Account of the Mode of Supplying our Every-Day Wants, Comforts, and Luxuries. By George Dodd, Author of 'The Food of London,' &c. With Illustrations by William Harvey. (Fcap. 8vo, pp. 283.) Hogg and Sons.

VERSE.—'St Clement's Eve.' A Play. By Henry Taylor, Author of 'Philip Van Artevelde.' (Fcap. 8vo, pp. 182.) Chapman and Hall.—'Modern Love and Poems of the English Roadside, with Poems and Ballads.' By George Meredith, Author of 'The Shaving of Shagpet,' &c. (Fcap. 8vo, pp. 216.) Chapman and Hall.

FICTION.—'Agnes of Sorrento.' By Harriet Beecher Stowe, Author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' &c. (Post 8vo, pp. 352.) Smith, Elder, and Co.

QUARTERLY.—'The North British Review.' No. 72.

MONTHLY.—'Blackwood's,' 'Fraser's,' the 'Cornhill,' and 'Macmillan's' Magazines.—'Bentley's Miscellany.'—'Colburn's New Monthly.'—'Le Follet.'—'Kingston's Magazine for Boys.'—'Dr Wm. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible.' Part VI. (Murray.)—'Kitto's Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature.' New Edition. Part 5. (A. and C. Black.)—'The Intellectual Observer.'—'The Englishwoman's Journal.'—'Every Boy's Magazine.' No. 4. (Routledge and Co.)—'Orley Farm.' Part XV. (Chapman and Hall.)—'Barrington.' By Charles Lever. No. 4. (Chapman and Hall.)—'Cassell's Family Bible.' Part 17.—'Good Words.' Part 5.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY.—'Chambers's Journal.'—'All the Year Round.'—'Once a Week.'

PAMPHLETS.—'New Illustrated Self-Instructor in Phrenology and Physiology: with over One Hundred Engravings.' By O. S. and L. N. Fowler, Practical Phrenologists. (Fcap. 8vo, pp. 126.) Tweedie.—'On the Theory of the English Hexameter and its Applicability to the Translation of Homer.' A Letter to William John Hamilton, Esq., Author of 'Researches in Asia Minor, Pontus, and Armenia,' F.R.S., &c. By Lord Lindsay. (8vo, pp. 31.) Murray.—'Philosophates.' Part IV. Among the Teachers. By William Ellis, Author of 'Religion in Common Life,' &c. (Fcap. 8vo, pp. 58.) Smith, Elder, and Co.—'Our Dogs.' By John Brown, M.D., Author of 'Rab and his Friends,' &c. (12mo, pp. 32.) Edmonston and Douglas.—'The Queen's Colleges in Ireland.' By Arthur P. Cleary, Esq., B.A., Q.U.L. (8vo, pp. 27.) Hodges, Smith, and Co.—'Crimes of Government and How to Procure a Sound Reform Bill.' Humbly dedicated to the Electors and Non-Electors of Marylebone. (8vo, pp. 16.) Holyoake.—'Reply to a Critique in the Saturday Review on the Sco-to-Oxonian Philosophy.' By M. P. W. Bolton. (8vo, pp. 19.) Chapman and Hall.

FINE ARTS.

THE PICTURES OF THE YEAR.

[Fourth Notice.]

Fresh and thoroughly English are the Exhibitions of the two WATER-COLOUR SOCIETIES this year, both exhibitions better than the average and of a form of art that in this country, where the artist sees all beauties of nature under a thousand exquisite varieties of atmospheric effect, has attained a rare perfection. The foreigner will in the water-colour galleries see the main characteristics of our English land and climate without travelling beyond Pall Mall. In the ACADEMY EXHIBITION, which opens on Monday, he may moralize, if he will, on English character. There also he will find some delicious transcripts of home

scenery. With Mr Creswick he may enjoy the cool day by the riverside at the *Deserted Ferry*, or the pleasant *Road by the Brookside*, and stop to see the brewer's dray unload its barrels at the country wayside inn, the *Half-way House*. If he find Mr Creswick pleasant company, and wish to be introduced to him, there he is, introduced by Mr Frith, in a portrait as finished and as marvellous an image of the real, as the same artist's portrait of Mr Dickens, of which an excellent engraving now hangs in the octagon room. Justice has been done of late years by more than one painter, this year it is done nobly by Mr David Roberts, to the scenery of London. Mr Roberts exhibits part of a series of views of *London on the Thames*,—the new Palace of Westminster, St Paul's, behind Blackfriars, with the starting of the old water pageant on Lord Mayor's Day, and several more,—pictures which will live and represent to after time London as worthily as Venice has been represented in the works of Canaletti.

Then how great and enduring is the charm of a work like Mr J. C. Hook's *Acre by the Sea*, a bit of harvest land upon an edge of the rough coast, in which a rustic family is with its own unaided household hands reaping its household bread. The picture comes home to all hearts. A girl old enough to mind baby is bringing it to the mother, pausing from work, to put to her breast; the father also pauses reap-hook in hand, with an arm shading from the sun fond eyes that indulge in a moment's enjoyment of his household picture, while the first-born son by his side works steadily. The painting is vigorous, tender as is the poetry of its expression, and the work will rank with the best of Mr Hook's exquisite painted idylls.

In the *Travelers*, Mr Hook paints three young fishermen at sea discharging into their boat the fish of many kinds they have hauled in their net. *Sea Air* is the name of his other picture: a breezy sea margin, to which in a rude cart made luxurious with straw, a mother carries a sick child, her more vigorous sons trudging a-foot, one of them as the driver. Still they are home pictures, into which our best painters put their hearts.

Mr Thomas Faed shows us an old pensioned soldier asleep after dinner. He has gone to sleep while his grandchild on his knee dresses his thumb into a Mamelouk with a red pocket-handkerchief, and his daughter with her heart at least in the narrative is reading *The Story of New Wars to an Old Soldier*. A poor Irish girl at a barrow tying up bunches of violets for sale, a *Flower from Paddy's Land*, is the next best of Mr Faed's pictures; but he shows also a good *Kate Nickleby*, with bandbox tied up in a cotton pocket-handkerchief.

With fair, soft, brilliant flesh, that looks as if a touch would dimple it, a child in a fair nurse's arms, and partly rested on her yellow shawl, averts its eyes from the face of *A Toy-seller* in red vest, because he is black, although he sounds a tempting rattle and looks innocent enough. The sentiment is pleasant and well expressed, but as a delightful study of human form and of the artistic, but unaffected management of colour, this picture by Mr Mulready is not to be surpassed. As perfect in these respects, fresh, gay, and minutely true in every suggestion of life, is Mr Webster's picture of joyous expectation among the younger members of a small English farmer's household at the appearance of the *Roast Pig* with which the baker's boy passes the window. The mother at the fire-place, fork in hand, awaits the right moment for trying the potatoes; grandmother is being informed that the expected sucking-pig, for which the cloth is laid, is at the door. With all the absorbed attention of childhood a little boy is occupying his whole strength of mind and body in care of a chair that he is carrying to his mother's place at the table. Everything is natural in its humour, simple as keen in observation, perfect in presentment. Mr Webster's picture of *Old Eyes and Young Eyes* represents a child threading a needle with the same exquisite feeling of child life that we see in the boy carrying a chair, and indeed in every other young figure of the household expectant of roast pig. But why does Mr Leighton, who can conceive and express so noble a figure and so grand a head as that of *Michael Angelo nursing his dying servant*, condescend to the affectation that ruins good art in his *Odalisque* or his *Star of Bethlehem*? The latter work shows one of the Magi, says the catalogue, "from the terrace of his house, looking at the star in the east; the lower part of the picture indicates a revel, which he may be supposed to have left." The house is reduced to the dimensions of a footstool, and looks like an oriental doll's house with its side open, upon which the ponderous figure of the wise man stands perched sublime. Mr Leighton's *Duet*, a country boy playing on a tin pipe against a cage-bird, is free from conceit of treatment, and whenever Mr Leighton does not outrage nature he paints works of mark.

Mr Millais is good this year in more than one work. His *Trust Me* represents a Norfolk fox-hunter with an only daughter. There are but two cups on the breakfast-table from which they have risen. Equipped for the day's sport, he has the letter-bag in his hand, from which he has given her a note that she holds behind her back. He extends his hand for it, with a gentle expression in his face of fatherly desire for confidence between those two, and she is but half-doubtful. Fox-hunter as he is, and she but a young girl, with thoughts as tender as the blossoms of the crocuses upon the table that we see between them, she will not withhold from him her maiden hopes and dreams. As a picture, very nearly faultless is the illustration given by Mr Millais of the *Parable of the Woman seeking for a piece of money*. It is literal in its presentment of a careful-minded woman in housewifely dress, with a birch broom

and a candle lowered to light where it stirs, seeking attentively as she sweeps the dark floor. Homely as is the treatment of this common action, there is an indescribable dignity and mystery of significance in the work. The effect is aided by the gloom through which the woman peers, but in the expression of the face, and in the whole treatment of the picture, the subtle power of the artist's genius makes itself felt. *The Ransom* is a more ambitious work but less unexceptionable. The want of air and space common in pictures by Mr Millais is here felt, but the romantic suggestion of the group and the poetical treatment of some of the figures are remarkable enough. The story of old feud in the gaze of the mailed father on the enemy to whom he pays his handful of jewels after his money-bags, for his two girls that had been taken; the discontented cruelty of his enemy to whose utmost greed he submits, the enemy whose retainer is behind watching his face with clenched on sword-hilt, while another holds the two children each by an arm until the last coin and jewel of the ransom has been paid, are all good; but best of all is the face of the child who rests her cheek on the mailed breast of the father, and the form of the other child nestled beneath his arm.

Mr H. Wallis contributes two pictures, one of *Raleigh* looking out upon the port of London, the other of *Marlowe* lying slain in the dark after the night-brawl in the night-house where a dagger's thrust let out the young life-blood of a poet grand above most others with the untamed energies of genius. The chairs and stools are overthrown, the light of the overturned candle flickers out in a red gleam. Through the window we see the retreating forms of the assassins; from a room on one side, summoned by the silence after the accustomed riot, come with lights some of the loose women of the house.

We must say no more this week, though we have not touched even on all the main features of this year's Academy Exhibition. One of its most pleasant characteristics is that it contains works of high merit indicating the advance in power of more than one artist. We may name, for example, Mr F. D. Hardy, who has made a great stride in his picture of *The Sweep*, showing the interest taken by a group of children in the mysterious calling of the sweep whose little black feet are disappearing behind the cloth hung before the chimney. One is partly dressed, one little fellow is yet in his clean nightcap and nightgown, one peeps round the door, another is seen in the next room in morning light, rising to all fours in his bed; the busy mother comes upstairs bent on the cleaning up that is to follow. It is a picture of some size, clever in conception, delicately and conscientiously worked out, good art in spirit and in form. Mr Hardy exhibits also a clever little scullery interior to remind us of what he used to do. We may point also to the power shown in Mr J. B. Bedford's *Elijah and the Widow of Zarephath*.

THE MUSICAL EXAMINER.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

We have been compelled this week to neglect the Operas, but must not omit to record the opening of Her Majesty's Theatre, where, after two good performances of Verdi's *Ballo in Maschera*, introducing again Madame Tietjens and Signor Giuglini, *Semiramide* was produced on Thursday, and the sisters Marchisio made their first appearance on our operatic stage. Of this performance, which we have not yet witnessed, we shall speak next Saturday.

MRS MEREST'S MUSICAL SOIREE.

The first of the three soirées given by Mrs Merest (late Miss Maria B. Hawes), at her own residence, 7 Adelphi terrace, Strand, attracted a full audience last Wednesday evening. Lord Dudley, Lord and Lady Overstone, General Windham, Lady Carew, the Hon. Mrs Loyd Lindsay, the Bishop of St Helena, the Hon. Mrs Claughton, and Miss Claughton were among the company. Mr and Mrs Weiss, Herr Reichardt, and other good artists aided Mrs Merest as singers and performers. We have room only to say that Mrs Merest more than gave her visitors Maria Hawes again; she sang, if there was a difference, better than ever. Her choice was of the sort of music she sings best,— "But thou didst not leave," from *The Messiah*; Mendelssohn's "O Rest in the Lord," and her own setting of Byron's ballad, "I heard thy fate without a tear." This was encored, and so was Herr Reichardt's perfect execution of another of Mrs Merest's musical settings of Byron, "There be none of beauty's daughters." Mrs Merest sang also in three good English glees, in an Italian trio, and in the beautiful quartette, "Cast thy burden," from *Elijah*. The whole selection was delightful, and the soirée a complete success. The next two soirées will be given on Fridays, the 16th and 30th of the present month.

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG.

The following is General Beauregard's official report of the second day's battle at Pittsburg Landing: "Corinth, Tuesday, April 8.

"To the Secretary of War, Richmond.

"We have gained a great and glorious victory. Eight to ten thousand prisoners and thirty-six pieces of cannon. Buell reinforced Grant, and we retired to our entrenchments at Corinth, which we can hold. Loss heavy on both sides.

"BEAUREGARD."

In answer to this, the Federal War Department has published the following semi-official despatch: Washington, April 14.

"In reference to Beauregard's despatch, given above, inquiries have been made at the War Department, and we are authorised to say that the report from Pittsburg Landing, already given to the public, contradicts the report in the Norfolk papers. All reports received at the War Department confirm the statements that the enemy were routed and pursued as far as the previous orders of General Grant would permit, and the enemy are now shut up in Corinth."

The International Exhibition.

We have said nothing of the Exhibition building in its incomplete state, and have abstained also from premature comment upon its contents. But now that it is open we shall proceed from week to week through a somewhat full discussion of the picture it presents of the World's material progress and of the present condition of the Fine and Useful Arts.

The International Exhibition of 1862 is, as our readers know, only the second of its kind yet held in England; the first having been that held in 1851. Exhibitions in special classes of industry confined to our own country were established full a hundred years ago by the Society of Arts, which in 1756 offered prizes for improvements in the manufacture of carpets, porcelain, &c. Five years later there was an exhibition of machinery in the Society's rooms. In 1828 there was held in the King's mews, on the site of the present National Gallery, the first general exhibition of the manufactures of the country, but it was so faintly supported that there were only sixty specimens exhibited, and ten of these were the work of foreigners. There were still local and special exhibitions, and in the years 1847-1849 the Society of Arts had its own exhibition of select specimens of British manufacturing and decorative art. In the year last named, 1849, the French system of National Exhibition, which had been maintained at intervals since 1797, attained so high a distinction, being well supported and conspicuously useful, that an attempt to secure an Exhibition in this country on an equal scale was begun, fostered by the Society of Arts, and developed by the wise and beneficent suggestion of the late Prince Consort, into an exhibition under one roof of the Industry of All Nations. There each might compare progress with and be taught by his neighbour, while the sense of international fellowship and of those common interests which commerce so emphatically urges would be strengthened. Six months before the opening of that Exhibition of 1851, the Prince, who had given life to it, thus expressed, in his own words, the spirit of his grand suggestion:

The Exhibition of 1851 is to give us a true test and a living picture of the point of development at which the whole of mankind has arrived in this grand task, and a new starting point from which all nations will be able to direct their further exertions. I confidently hope that the first impression which the view of this vast collection will produce upon the spectator will be that of deep thankfulness to the Almighty for the blessings which He has bestowed upon us already here below; and the second, the conviction that they can only be realized in proportion to the help which we are prepared to render each other;—therefore, only by peace, love, and ready assistance, not only between individuals but between the nations of the earth.

In this right mind was conceived the International Exhibition of 1851. Its success incited France to hold on her own soil an Exhibition, opened on the 15th of May, 1855, which exceeded that of 1851 in magnitude. In 1851 the London Exhibition was supported by 13,938 exhibitors, of whom 7,382 were British and 6,556 were foreign. That was a year of peace. In May, 1855, there was war with Russia and the Siege of Sebastopol was in progress, yet there were seventeen or eighteen thousand exhibitors, of whom,—the French being about equal in number to the British in 1851,—the increased number was made up wholly of foreigners. There were three or four thousand British Exhibitors in Paris, two thousand from the Zollverein, nearly as many from Austria, six or seven hundred from Belgium, four or five hundred from Switzerland, three or four hundred from Spain. This exhibition, of which the opening had been delayed a fortnight, remained for some weeks very incomplete, but in spite of the war and the incompleteness, it attracted at first about a hundred thousand visitors a day, and the number of daily visitors remained as high as about seventy thousand for a considerable time. As to the quality of the show, it may be remembered that at a meeting of British Jurors, held early in July, Lord Ashburton in the chair, it was resolved unanimously:

That it is desirable an early intimation should be given to the British public of the great excellence of the Exhibition, and of its marked advance in the objects exhibited over that of 1851. That it is eminently worth the attention of artists, of manufacturers, and their workmen, and of all classes in the United Kingdom.

The largest number of visitors to the Exhibition of 1851 in any one day was 109,915. This was equalled at Paris in 1855 out of the much smaller population of that capital, and the average daily attendance at the London Exhibition of 1851 (42,831) was, we believe, surpassed at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. The London Exhibition of the present year will be in all respects (except sightliness of the building) an advance upon its predecessors. What the dimensions of future exhibitions may be, as the World at large enters more and more fully into appreciation of their benefits, and what they may possibly contain, it might sound like a wild fancy to suggest.

Of the Exhibition in 1851, the receipts were about half a million. These not only covered its expenses, but left a surplus of more than two hundred thousand in the hands of the Commissioners. This surplus included 60,000*l.* that had been raised by subscription from the public when the scheme was new and its issue was uncertain. From the surplus money of the Exhibition of 1851 payment was made for a large tract of vacant ground occupied as nursery gardens at South Kensington. It is upon twelve acres of this land, obtained from the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 at a cost of 60,000*l.*, that 140,000*l.* of public money have been well spent on the South Kensington Museum, which is maintained by and for the public at a cost of 7,000*l.* a-year. It is upon twenty-two acres of the same land, held on lease from the Commissioners, that the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society were formed, one condition of the lease being that the Horticultural Society was bound to spend 50,000*l.* upon the Gardens, while the Commissioners would expend an equal sum upon ornamental arcades. Upon twenty-four and a half acres of the same ground (sixteen and a half for the main building, the rest for the annexes of about four acres a piece), enclosing the Horticultural Gardens on three sides, the International Exhibition Building of 1862 has been erected. The ground it covers is let rent

free by the Commissioners of the previous Exhibition, with the condition that, if desired by the Society of Arts, 10,000*l.* be paid for holding it free for the purpose of the next Exhibition, ten years hence; and with the further condition, that at least one acre of the ground be covered with permanent building (the line of the Picture Gallery) at a present minimum cost of 20,000*l.*, and an eventual outlay of 50,000*l.* if there accrue sufficient surplus profit from the six months of the Exhibition,—and if so much farther expenditure be declared necessary by the Commissioners of the two Exhibitions, 1851 and 1862. Any surplus that may still remain is to be applied for the encouragement of arts, manufacture, and commerce, as may be determined by the guarantors of the present Exhibition.

The guarantors of the Exhibition of 1862 are a body of eleven hundred men of substance, who have signed for various sums the guarantee deed to the amount of 450,000*l.*, upon security whereof the Bank of England has advanced from time to time at four per cent. a quarter of a million towards current expenses of the work. The contract with Messrs Kelk and Lucas for the whole of the building works—the price of the mere use and waste of the buildings, in fact,—was 200,000*l.* If the receipts exceed 400,000*l.*, the contractors are to take up to a further sum of 100,000*l.* This being paid, the great Picture Galleries become the property of the Society of Arts. A further sum of 130,000*l.* purchases the whole building. The contract of Messrs Fox and Henderson for the beautiful Exhibition building of 1851 was only 79,800*l.*, but 142,780*l.* was the sum really paid to cover loss by the contractors for unprecedented work. For all loss incurred by the present enterprise the guarantors are responsible, and it is out of the desire to be just to them that have proceeded some arrangements by the present Commissioners—such as the requirement of admission money from exhibitors—which have appeared measures of scant justice to others.

Architectural history of the present building there is none. The building of '51 was designed by a gardener, that of '62 is the less slightly contrivance of a captain in the Royal Engineers, who, though it is desired that the greater part of this year's building be retained for future exhibitions, has been allowed to inflict upon London and its visitors, as an International Shed adorned with gigantic cucumber frames, the most unsightly edifice in Europe. It should be clearly understood by every stranger to London, that, whatever may be our shortcomings in taste, English architects are entirely innocent of this abomination of brick which has been forced on an unwilling public. The main building, without the annexes, "may be secured," says Captain Fowke, "for 430,000*l.*," and the profits of future exhibitions will, he suggests, "yield sufficient funds to complete certain portions with decoration, and thus afford monuments of the progress of national art and taste. Like the cathedrals of old their completion must be a work extending over many years." In the interests of national art and taste the desirable thing must be, not the completion, but the demolition of the building as a public eyesore, beyond all redemption though we crust its walls with sculpture and fresco. It is the sow's ear of the town, and Captain Fowke may invite us in vain to make a silk purse out of it. Captain Fowke's first plan included a hall 500 feet long, 250 wide, and 220 high, twice as high as the transept of the Exhibition of 1851 (the nave of the building opened this week, as it has been modified in design, is but 100 feet high), and he designed for his central dome an oval of 500 feet in longest diameter. The great dome had to be effaced from the plan. The lesser domes that accompanied it were enlarged, and the result we see in a couple of glass domes 250 feet high and 160 in diameter, at each end of a nave 85 feet wide, 100 feet high, and 800 feet long. On each side of the nave there has been furnished by the design of Captain Fowke free, ample, and well-lighted space. Of the whole building it is just to remember that having granted its total want of architectural merit, it is a marvel of shed-making for a given purpose. Everywhere we find the utmost attainable amount of well-lighted and serviceable space, with galleries simply designed, unobstructive and easy of access. As an engineer Captain Fowke has achieved an absolute and great success. From a pamphlet by himself, *Some Account of the Buildings designed by Francis Fowke, Capt. R.E., for the International Exhibition of 1862, and Future Decennial Exhibitions of the Works of Art and Industry* (Chapman and Hall), published last year while the works were in progress, we will, in justice to the designer, take his own explanation of his meaning.

The buildings provide on a large scale for four objects:—I. *Picture Galleries*, which require to be solid structures, secure from all accidents of weather, extremely well ventilated, and lighted at the top; II. *Ample Spaces* of different forms, and lighted in different ways, for the *Exhibition of Works of Industry*, arranged in Courts and Galleries; III. *Platforms and wide Passages*, for *Ceremonials and Processions*; and, IV. *Accommodation for Refreshments*.

The Picture Galleries occupy three sides of a quadrangle. The largest Gallery is in Cromwell Road: this is 1,150 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 50 feet high above the ground-floor; being about as long as the Gallery at the Louvre at Paris.

The passage from end to end of this great Picture Gallery is uninterrupted, although the entrance is in the centre of it. The construction is of substantial brick-work. The piers at the entrance are 14 feet wide and 7 feet thick; and the foundations throughout are of concrete, 5 feet thick. The walls are lined with wood, and pictures may be hung if desired to a height of 30 feet. The lighting is on the principles so successfully demonstrated in the Sheepshanks Gallery, which was the first public gallery perfectly lighted by day and gas light. These principles require that the quantity of light should be as great as possible, be subject to control, and obtained from above: and that the rays from the skylight incident on the pictures should in no case be reflected by their varnished surfaces, so as to strike the eye of a spectator while standing at a convenient distance for examining the pictures. The inflexibility of these principles and the necessity for perfect ventilation have regulated the architectural treatment of the present structure: as the light must come from the top, and the pictures must hang on the walls, there could therefore be no fenestral treatment in the upper walls. The greatest damage has been done to pictures by want of proper ventilation; the miasma from crowds is most injurious, if not effectually removed. In this Gallery ample provision has been made for ventilation in the only right and effective places. Not to waste valuable space, a floor has been provided beneath the Picture Galleries, and this must be lighted from the sides. Given therefore these conditions of lighting and ventilation and economy of space, as principles which must not be impaired by any considerations of architectural design, it would be interesting to see produced a better structural design for realising them than the present. Time will show how it may be decorated. The principal Gallery is intended to receive the largest-

sized oil-paintings and cartoons. The entrance to the principal Picture Gallery in Cromwell Road is through three noble recessed arcades. They are each 20 feet wide and 50 feet high, and will look as imposing in their quantities as the principal facade of St. John Lateran at Rome and other Renaissance porticoes in Italy. The visitor enters a vestibule and hall, 150 feet long, and together 110 feet wide, which leads to the Industrial Halls and Galleries; whilst two flights of steps, 20 feet wide, lead on either side up to the Picture Galleries. These entrances invite elaborate decoration hereafter.

The Auxiliary Picture Galleries are in Prince Albert's and Exhibition Roads. They are 25 feet wide and about 30 feet high, and jointly 1,200 feet long, and are, of course, lighted and ventilated on the same principles as already described. They will receive the smaller-sized Oil Paintings, the Water-colour Paintings, Architectural Drawings, Designs, and Engravings.

Having speculated on the future possible exterior decoration of his Picture Gallery, which is the part of the building that will certainly be permanent, Captain Fowke turns to the Industrial Buildings,

Constructed chiefly of iron, timber, and glass. They consist of the following parts: Two duodecagonal domes, which are 160 feet in diameter and 250 feet high, and are the largest of ancient and modern times. The dome of the Pantheon is 142 feet in diameter and 70 feet high; the dome in the Baths of Caracalla was 111 feet; Brunelleschi's, at Florence, is 139 feet in diameter and 133 feet high; the dome of St. Peter's is 158 feet in diameter and 263 feet high from the external plinth; the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral is 112 feet in diameter and 215 feet high. The domes are of glass, with an outer and inner gallery. It has been proposed to erect one of Messrs Chance's dioptric lights at the top of one of them, and to illuminate it at night. The vista from dome to dome, through the nave, is 1,070 feet. Each of the domes springs from the intersections of the nave with the two transepts. The nave and transepts are 100 feet high and 85 feet wide; the nave is 800 feet long, and the transepts are each about 635 feet long, including the domes. They are lighted on both sides by clerestory windows upwards of 25 feet high, and would reach a mile if extended. The roof will thus be water-tight, which a glass roof can hardly be made. The solid roofs also invite decoration within and without. The building will be much cooler in summer and warmer in winter than a merely glass building. The nave, which runs east and west, will thus have a north light, undimmed by blinds, the value of which any one having any knowledge of art fully understands. At 25 feet from the ground a gallery runs at each side of the nave and transepts. The level of the ground is five feet below that of the surrounding roads. By a happy conception, Captain Fowke has used this condition to obtain a most picturesque feature at each end. Instead of descending into the building upon entering, the visitor ascends two steps to a great platform or dais under each dome, and then may descend into the nave and transepts by three noble flights of steps, each 80 feet wide, which lend themselves to most decorative arrangements, or he may ascend into the galleries. The entrance is therefore made on a mezzanine, as it were, of the building. There is more than a mile and a half of upper galleries, some 50 feet and some 25 feet wide; two courts, each 250 feet by 86 feet; two courts, each 250 feet by 200 feet; two central courts—that at the north 150 feet by 86, that at the south 150 feet by 150 feet. All these glass courts are 50 feet high, and lighted from above. These courts will be the only portions which at all resemble the Crystal Palace.

The Refreshment Halls, 300 feet long and 75 wide, which overlook the Horticultural Gardens, are, with the two arcades, about 1,500 feet long and 25 wide, to be permanent. The annexes, about 1,000 feet long on each side of the Horticultural Gardens, one of them varied with courts open to the air, are light, temporary structures.

The laying out of the works commenced on the 9th of March last year, and the whole building was erected in a twelvemonth.

THE OPENING CEREMONIAL.

Everything combined on Thursday to make the second Great International Exhibition a perfect success. The day dawned brightly and brilliantly, but rain fell heavily till about eight o'clock, when the clouds cleared away, and thenceforward the weather was as brilliant as possible. Detachments of police began to make their appearance in the streets near the Exhibition about nine o'clock, but long before that hour files of carriages stretched far away to Knightsbridge in one direction, and across the Park in another. For nearly an hour the character of the gathering remained unchanged, though the lines of carriages doubled and lengthened, and the crowd at the doors deepened. There are two great avenues leading to the building, one from the south and east by Piccadilly and Hyde-park corner, which divides itself into the Knightsbridge and Brompton "narrows," and one from the north-east crossing Hyde Park, by which carriages from Bayswater and the Marble Arch make their way to South Kensington. Of these the Hyde-park route was the most important, and by the time that the first onward impulse was given to the long train of equipages which announced that the time for opening the doors had arrived both sides of the road were densely thronged with spectators. The legitimate avenues for pedestrians, therefore, being, if not stopped, at all events so impeded as to render locomotion difficult, they poured from every quarter across the green sward, luxuriating in the first genuine, if rather sultry, breath of summer. The line was kept by patrols furnished by the 2nd Life Guards, the 5th Lancers, and the Royal Horse Guards. By their exertions and that of the mounted police a free circulation was kept up along this route during the day, and the processions from Buckingham Palace and the Mansion House respectively were little, if at all, delayed. But those who took the lower road by Hyde-park corner had their patience sorely tried. From an early hour "blocks" appeared to be the rule, and locomotion the exception. Between eleven and twelve o'clock the great mass of distinguished visitors began to reach South Kensington. In all the varied and gorgeous colourings of French, Austrian, Russian, Bavarian, Saxon, and other European Embassies, in the less dazzling, but still rich and diversified garb of private households, a rapid and bewildering succession of equipages swarmed up, to the western dome chiefly, and deposited their occupants. The Haitian Embassy and the Japanese Ambassadors were the objects of greatest interest to the spectators. At the western door also entered the Civic procession, headed by the Lord Mayor, which came by Cheapside, Newgate street, and Holborn hill. The entrance in Cromwell road had been reserved specially for the Royal Commissioners, for members of the British Royal family, and for other illustrious personages. It was at this point where, perhaps, the public pressure was strongest. Now the crowd was vanquished, and permitted itself to be re-

strained within rational limits; now it surged forward, and swallowed up members of the cavalry singly, so that only their swords and helmets were to be seen. One very beautiful horse resented the pressure, not by any vicious or clumsy means, but by a manoeuvre peculiar to itself. Rearing as nearly as possible straight up, it pushed out its forelegs in the direction of the crowd as easily and gracefully as if drawing on a glove, and having induced them to keep at a respectful distance, dropped down into its former position. Shortly after half-past twelve o'clock the Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary arrived and were received with a Royal salute. On alighting they were met and conducted to their places by Earl Granville, the Duke of Buckingham, and others of the Exhibition Commissioners. At one o'clock precisely the carriages conveying the Royal Commissioners deputed by her Majesty to open the Exhibition reached the same entrance, having proceeded in procession from Buckingham Palace. They were received with military honours. Lord Palmerston descended from his carriage with difficulty, but no sooner had he alighted than he engaged in earnest conversation with the assembled Exhibition Commissioners. Recent suffering betrayed itself in Lord Derby's face, and he walked rather lame, leaning on a stick. Immediately following the Royal Commissioners were the royal carriages containing the Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Oscar of Sweden, with their respective suites. The Crown Prince was very warmly cheered. By half-past twelve the doors were closed against any but privileged persons. Outside the building the crowd, under the influence of fine weather, were patient and good-humoured. There was a vast assemblage in the Exhibition road, where the strains of the orchestra and choir were faintly heard. The Hallelujah Chorus was listened to attentively, and the well-known strains of the National Anthem followed by cheers inside told that the crowning act in the day's ceremonial was accomplished. The cheers were immediately echoed, and again and again repeated with interest; and the Horse Artillery, stationed on the site of the Exhibition of 1851, fired a royal salute at the same moment.

The ceremonial within the building was the grandest, best managed, and most imposing public pageant which has been seen in this country for years; and, considering all that had to be done at the very last moment, it is wonderful how complete was every arrangement. There is still some work to accomplish before the Exhibition can be said to be fairly finished, but it is marvellous how so little remains to do. It was at one time intended to admit the general visitors as soon as ever they chose to present themselves at the doors, and in this anticipation a very large number of carriages were drawn up before nine o'clock, extending in a line completely round the building up the Exhibition road, and far past Knightsbridge. But at nine o'clock it was not possible to admit the visitors. Many came early who had vouchers for the reserved seats, and many of the most distinguished rank, who had reserved seats, but who, from some unfortunate *contretemps*, had not received their vouchers, came early also, but found the doors inexorably closed to all. The temporary exclusion of these important arrivals would have given rise to deep dissatisfaction, but for the kindness and care of the Executive Staff, who, amid all their worry, found time for little acts of courtesy, and who broke the rules wholesale and smuggled in official personages who might otherwise have found considerable difficulty in effecting their entrance in time. In this manner gradually and stealthily as they slowly filtered through the lines of police, who could not or would not read the rules, a tolerable sprinkling of visitors entered before ten o'clock. But by then, also, a still greater number were waiting at the doors which everybody wanted to open; only as a matter of course no one had the keys save the usual mythical Inspector of Police, who was not to be found even by his most indefatigable subordinates. To all inquiries the same answer was returned: he had just "gone round," and was certain to be back "in a minute," which every one conversant with public ceremonies knew at once to mean that the authorities were not quite prepared for the visit of the public just then. It was nearly eleven before the much sought for Inspector with the keys of the doors was at last found, and they were opened, and then, indeed, the building filled with a marvellous rapidity. Gradually the crowd occupied every nook and corner, and the huge orchestra budded forth in colours as the fair members of the choir took their seats, till at last the whole of this great amphitheatre was as beautiful as a prize bank of azaleas at a flower-show. The bands of the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Fusilier Guards were stationed at the western dome, but at the eastern end all the real attractions were centred. Here came the invited visitors to the reserved seats, some, though a small minority, in uniform; and here also assembled the Ambassadors and foreign visitors of distinction before proceeding to their starting-post from "Procession Court." None were admitted within the area on the dais platform itself except in uniform of some kind, and, as the latitude was very great, the variety in fashion and colour was almost infinite. The ten thousand hues of the ladies' spring dresses formed a rich mass of colouring, on which the rays of the sun played with a wonderfully brilliant effect, and the gay robes and gold chains of office displayed by some of the provincial mayors contributed very materially to the splendours of the scene. The rule as to uniforms was inexorable. The Japanese Ambassadors were of course the objects of unmeasured curiosity. Their dresses were plain in colour, but rich in material. They wore the two swords which in their land are the highest insignia of aristocracy. Under the western dome also were mayors and corporate dignitaries, refulgent in many-coloured robes. There were Greeks, Turks, Albanians, Parsees, and Persians, all more or less embroidered and enriched, Hungarians and Highlanders, Swedes and Orientals—great men of almost every clime and creed and costume. Compared with '51 the mere spectacle was as much more gorgeous as the Exhibition itself is better.

The first scattered elements of the procession began to assemble in the South Court shortly before twelve. Mr Fairbairn, Sir C. Dilke, the Duke of Buckingham, and Mr Sandford were each in their places long before the appointed time, showing no traces of having been up the night before, and though last, not least, among the hardest of hard workers were Mr Kelk and Messrs C. and T. Lucas, probably the only three men in the kingdom who could have executed the huge work with which they were entrusted within the allotted

time. To these, also, others, of not more importance, but greater magnificence, came in fast. Mr Drummond Wolff, in virtue of his office as Commissioner from the Ionian Islands, was for a time the observed of all observers, till Count Waldstein and Count Szechenyi came upon the scene in full Hungarian costumes—the latter all in black, and the former in most picturesque garments of the same fashion, but with a perfect breastwork of turquoises round him. The Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Buccleuch, Mr Disraeli, Mr Lowe, Sir C. Wood, Mr Gladstone, the Bishop of London, and the Lord Mayor came within a few minutes of each other. Then there was a pause during which the personages in the embryo procession had nothing to do but to criticise the tinted marble statues sent by Gibson from Rome, which were right in front of them, and facing the great skeleton of Benson's half-finished clock. At half-past twelve o'clock all reserved seats left till then unoccupied were thrown open to the visitors, and in the midst of the bustle consequent thereon it was discovered that there was an unpleasant congregation of workmen upon the roof, who were busily engaged in taking out the panes of glass from the sashes and inserting their heads in lieu of them, in order to get a better view into the interior. So "authorities" were despatched forthwith to disperse as much as possible the unnecessary crowds of lookers-on from such a dangerous point of view; and this last clearance made, all only awaited the arrival of the Special Royal Commissioners to commence the ceremonial. Lord Granville had been one of the first among the distinguished personages to enter the procession court, when he was most warmly welcomed, and congratulated upon the success so far of the great undertaking, to the completeness of which he has contributed so largely by his own untiring personal influence and exertions. Before his lordship left his house in Bruton street he received a telegram from the Crown Princess of Prussia as follows: "My best wishes for the success of to-day's ceremony, and of the whole undertaking." At a quarter-past one a shrill blast from the trumpeters of the Life Guards, which pealed through the whole building, announced that the procession had begun to move. On each side of the nave, north and south, a wide space had been railed off, which served as a path through the dense crowd, and, turning to the left, the pageant moved towards the western dome, where the opening part of the ceremonial was to take place. The following was the order of the procession:

Trumpeters of the Life Guards in State uniforms.
Contractors' Superintendents.
Superintendents of Exhibition arrangements.
Her Majesty's Commissioners' Superintendents of Building Works.
Contractors and Architect.
Council of Horticultural Society, and Secretary.
Council of the Society of Arts, and Secretary.
A Deputation of Ten Guarantors of the Exhibition.
Assistant-Secretary to her Majesty's Commissioners for 1862.
Secretary of Finance Committee.
Financial Officer.
Members of the Building Committee, and Secretary.
Special Commissioner for Juries, and Secretary.
Chairmen of Juries.
Acting Commissioners for Colonies, Dependencies, &c.
Foreign Acting Commissioners.
The Lord Provost of Glasgow. The Lord Mayor of York.
The Lord Mayor of Dublin. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh.
Macebearer and Swordbearer of the City of London, preceding
The Lord Mayor of London and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.
Presidents of Foreign Commissions.
Her Majesty's Commissioners for 1851, and Secretary.
Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, and Secretary.
Her Majesty's Ministers.
Her Majesty's Special Commissioners for the Opening.
His Royal Highness Prince Oscar of Sweden.
His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia.

The Duke of Cambridge as he passed along was loudly cheered, and Lord Palmerston and Lord Derby, who on this occasion appeared in close conjunction, were also warmly received. On a raised dais under the western dome had been erected a magnificent canopy, and underneath were ranged chairs of State for the Queen's Commissioners—the Duke of Cambridge taking the centre, with the Prince of Prussia on his right and Prince Oscar of Sweden on his left. In the glittering crowd beneath were grouped together in a glowing mass every variety of uniform, and stretching away behind was the rich perspective of the nave, with the vast expanse of the densely-packed orchestra as a background—hidden at points by the obstructive trophies, but still visible and effective as a grand whole. But the brilliancy of the scene was not its chief interest. In that throng were gathered together some of the greatest names in the arts, sciences, and manufactures of the country. The various colonies and dependencies which carry England's Empire as a girdle round the earth were represented; and there, too, were the delegates of all great nations. In the persons of the Commissioners of 1851 the great exemplar of these peaceful contests was commemorated, and additional weight and solemnity were added to the occasion by the presence of the chief leaders of the State. When his Royal Highness and the other Commissioners had taken their seats, Earl Granville, who, and his colleagues, were grouped immediately in front of the dais, advanced, and handed to the Duke of Cambridge the following address, of which his speech was a brief summary:

May it please your Royal Highness and my Lords Commissioners:—We, the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, humbly beg leave to approach her Majesty through you, her illustrious representatives on this occasion, with the assurance of our devotion to her Majesty's throne and royal person.

And first of all it is our melancholy duty to convey to her Majesty the expression of our deep sympathy with her in the grievous affliction with which it has pleased the Almighty to visit her Majesty and the whole people of this realm, in the death of her Royal Consort. We cannot forget that this is the anniversary of the opening of the first great International Exhibition eleven years ago by her Majesty, when his Royal Highness, as President of the Commissioners of that Exhibition, addressed her Majesty in words that will not be forgotten. After stating the proceedings of the Commission in the discharge of their duties, he concluded with a prayer, that an undertaking "which had for its end the promotion of all branches of human industry, and the strengthening of the bonds of peace and friendship among all nations of the earth, might, by the blessing of Divine Providence, conduce to the welfare of her Majesty's people, and be long remembered among the brightest circumstances of her Majesty's peaceful and happy reign."

When we commenced our duties, and until a recent period, we ventured to look forward to the time when it might be our great privilege to address her Majesty in person this day, and to show to her Majesty within these walls the evidence which this Exhibition affords of the soundness of the opinion originally entertained by his Royal Highness—evidence furnished alike by the increased extent of the Exhibition, by the eagerness with which all classes of the community have sought to take part in it, and by the large expenditure incurred by individual exhibitors for the better display of their produce and machinery. We can now only repeat the assurance of our sympathy with her Majesty in that bereavement which deprives this inaugural ceremony of her royal presence; and whilst bearing mournful testimony to the loss of that invaluable assistance which his Royal Highness was so ready at all times to extend to us, we have to offer the Queen our dutiful thanks for the interest evinced by her Majesty in this undertaking, by commanding your Royal Highness and your Lordships to represent her Majesty on this occasion.

Our respectful thanks are also due to their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Oscar of Sweden, the Presidents of the Commissions for those countries, for the honour which their Royal Highnesses have done us in coming to England for the purpose of attending this ceremony. In the attendance of his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia we recognise a cordial deference to the wishes of our Sovereign, and a tribute of affection to the memory of his illustrious and beloved father-in-law.

It now becomes our duty to submit to her Majesty a short statement of the circumstances connected with the realisation of the scheme for holding a second great International Exhibition in this country, the necessary powers for conducting which were conferred upon us by the Charter of Incorporation graciously granted to us by her Majesty in the month of February, 1861.

In the years 1858 and 1859 the Society of Arts, a body through whose exertions the Exhibition of 1851 in great measure originated, had taken preliminary measures for the purpose of ascertaining whether a sufficiently strong feeling existed in favour of a decennial repetition of that great experiment to justify an active prosecution of the scheme. Although the result was stated by the Society of Arts to be satisfactory, the outbreak of hostilities at that moment on the Continent necessarily put a stop to further proceedings.

The restoration of peace in the summer of 1859, however, enabled the consideration of the question to be resumed, although at a period so late as to render it necessary that the Exhibition should be deferred till the present year; and the Society of Arts obtained a decisive proof of the existence of a general desire for a second great exhibition in the most satisfactory form, namely, the signatures of upwards of 1,100 individuals for various sums of from 100*l.* to 10,000*l.*, and amounting in the whole to no less than 450,000*l.*, to a guarantee deed for raising the funds needed for the conduct of the Exhibition.

The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, mindful of the source from which their property and their continued existence as a corporate body arose, and of one of their earliest decisions, that any profits that might be derived from that Exhibition should be applied "to purposes strictly in connexion with the ends of the Exhibition, or for the establishment of similar Exhibitions for the future," without hesitation placed at our disposal, free of all charge, a space of nearly seventeen acres on their Kensington Gore estate, which was at first considered sufficient for the purposes of the Exhibition, but to which at a subsequent period a further area of upwards of eight acres (being all the land which could be made available for those purposes) was added on our application, when the original space proved to be insufficient. For this grant of a site we have to express our thanks.

To the Governments of Foreign States and of her Majesty's Colonies our acknowledgments are justly due for the manner in which, with even greater unanimity than in 1851, they have responded to the appeal made to them to assist in this undertaking. In this cordial co-operation we find another proof that the time had arrived when a repetition of the Exhibition of 1851 had become desirable in the common interests of all nations.

A similar tribute is due from us to those of her Majesty's subjects who appear as exhibitors, or who have placed at our disposal many valuable works to illustrate the various branches of British Art, and in this respect our grateful thanks are especially due to her Majesty.

The arrangement and design of the building is such that the exhibited articles have been generally arranged in three great divisions:

1. Fine arts, in the galleries especially provided for that department.
2. Raw materials, manufactures, and agricultural machinery, in the main building and the eastern annex.
3. Machinery requiring steam or water power for its effectual display, in the western annex.

Within these divisions the classification adopted is in most respects similar to that employed in 1851, the British and colonial articles being kept separate from those sent by foreign countries, and each country having its own portion of the several departments allotted to it. The catalogues now presented by us for the purpose of submission to her Most Gracious Majesty will be found to contain all the necessary particulars respecting the articles exhibited.

In the selection and arrangement of many of the more important branches of the Exhibition we have been materially assisted by the cordial co-operation and advice of persons of all ranks in various local, class, trade, and other committees, whose services we gratefully acknowledge.

Following the principle adopted in the case of the Exhibition of 1851, we have decided that prizes, in the form of medals, shall be given in all the classes of the Exhibition, except those in the Fine Arts section; such medals, however, being of one kind only, namely, Rewards for Merit, without any distinction of degree. Those medals will be awarded by juries appointed for the several classes, and composed of both British and foreign members.

We are happy to be able to acquaint her Majesty that foreign nations have selected persons of high distinction in science and industry to act as jurors; and we have to bear testimony to the cordial readiness with which eminent manufacturers of this country and other persons distinguished in the State, as well as in the various branches of science and art, have consented to serve as jurors, and accept the responsibilities and labour entailed upon them by so doing. We feel assured that the eminence of the jurors, both foreign and British, thus selected, will satisfy exhibitors that the objects displayed by them will be examined by competent as well as by impartial judges. It is certain that the meeting of so many leading men on such a duty, from all parts of the world, must exercise a favourable influence on agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, by disseminating valuable and practical information respecting the condition of science and industry in their several countries, as well as by making known to all that which they need, and that which they can supply.

The articles now exhibited will show that the period which has elapsed since 1851, although twice interrupted by European wars, has been marked by a progress previously unexampled, in science, art, and manufacture.

It is our earnest prayer that the International Exhibition of 1862, now about to be inaugurated, and which it is our privilege to conduct, may form no unworthy link in that chain of International Exhibitions with which must ever be connected the honoured name of her Majesty's Illustrious Consort.

The Duke of Cambridge replied in a loud and clear voice, which was distinctly audible at a considerable distance:

"We cannot perform the duty which the Queen has done us the honour to commit to us as her Majesty's representatives on this oc-

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

HOME.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS for the month and three months ending March 31, 1862, were issued on Wednesday. We subjoin a statement of the total declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures during the month and three months in the last three years:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Month of March, Three months. Rows for 1860, 1861, 1862.

The exports of the month were less by 1,286,181L, or 11 1/2 per cent., than in the same month of last year, and less by 728,821L, or 7 per cent., than in March, 1860. For the three months there is a decrease of 1,245,486L, or 4 1/2 per cent., compared with last year, and a decrease of 4,058,144L, or 9 1/2 per cent., compared with 1860.

THE PUBLIC INCOME of the financial year 1861-2 was made up thus: Customs and Excise, 42,006,000L; property-tax, land and assessed taxes, and stamps, 22,115,945L; Post-office, 3,510,000L; miscellaneous, 2,042,584L, making a total of 69,674,479L.

THE OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF THE RUSSIAN LOAN was issued on Monday by Messrs Rothschild, and posted in the Stock Exchange. It was also, with the sanction of the Finance Minister, introduced on the Paris Bourse.

WEDNESDAY WAS THE SPECIAL SETTLING DAY in the scrip of the NEW TURKISH LOAN, which has risen to 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 premium. The demand to pay up in full was extraordinary, and Messrs Glyn's banking house was quite besieged by the applicants.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE COMMITTEE have appointed Wednesday, the 7th of May, a settling day in the scrip of the Egyptian Government Loan, which is to be marked in the official list.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA held a general meeting on Wednesday, when the report stated the net profit for the year ending December last at 40,654L, which is reduced to 22,967L, after the deduction of the half-yearly interim dividend declared in October last.

THE CENTRAL SNAILBEACH MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) are inviting applications for 3,000 shares of 1L each, the number previously taken having been 3,100. The sett adjoints the western boundary of the well-known and rich Snailbeach Lead Mine, and is said to contain a continuation of the main lode worked in that mine.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY is announced, with a capital of 250,000L, in shares of 5L each. The population of Bombay is 700,000, and the necessity for the introduction of the European system of lighting is greatly felt.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSAM COMPANY took place yesterday. The report stated that the crop of the past season amounted to 933,850lbs. of tea, being 53,698lbs. in excess of that of the previous year, but 39,112lbs. less than the estimate.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—A REPORT ON THE COMMERCE AND FINANCE OF FRANCE by Mr Grey, the Secretary of Embassy, just published among some other Parliamentary papers, contains a concise review of the fiscal and monetary operations of the French Government throughout the past year.

the inconvenience was not restricted to the actual falling off in the exports to America, since other markets were also influenced by the commercial uncertainties the cotton crisis had caused. Yet at the end of the twelvemonths the bullion of the Bank of France was within 1,000,000L of the amount at which it had stood at the commencement, and the aggregate falling off in the exports was not more than 8,000,000L.

NORTH AMERICA.—THE LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE FROM NEW YORK is of the 18th ult. Money easier: Gold 1 1/2. Exchange tending downwards, 11 1/2 to 11 3/4.

INDIA.—THE LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE FROM BOMBAY is of the 12th ult. Exchange on London, six months, first-class credits, 2s. 0 1/2 d. Government securities—Four per Cents, 93; Five per Cents, 103 1/2.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BANKRUPTS: Tuesday, 92; Friday, 97. WEEKLY TEMPERATURE: M. 53°, Tu. 56°, W. 55°, Th. 60°, F. 53°.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY.—The arrivals of cattle and sheep into the port of London from the Continent during the past week were large. The Custom-house official return gives an entry only of 2,084 oxen, 383 calves, 2,790 sheep, 19 pigs, and 8 horses, together making a total of 5,234 head, against 1,944 head at the corresponding period last year, 3,308 in 1860, 2,372 in 1859, and 2,116 in 1858.

Table with 4 columns: Prices per Stone, At Market, Prices per Stone, At Market. Rows for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork.

Table with 4 columns: Per Quarter, Last Week, This Week, Per Quarter, Last Week, This Week. Rows for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Beans, Peas, Tares, Flour.

HAY MARKET.—Per load of 28 trusses: Hay, £2 0s. to £5 0s. Clover, £3 10s. to £6 0s. Straw, £1 6s. to £2 2s.

CORN MARKET, FRIDAY.—IMPORTATIONS Into London from the 28th of April to the 1st of May, 1862, both inclusive.

Table with 6 columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Malt, Flour. Rows for English and Scotch, Irish, Foreign.

RAILWAYS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

From the List of Messrs Holderness, Fowler, and Co., Stock and Share Brokers, of Change Alley, Cornhill.

Large table with 5 columns: SHARES OF, RAILWAYS, PAID, CLOSING PRICES, BUSINESS DONE. Rows for various railway and public companies.

THE FUNDS.—CONSOLS opened on Tuesday at 93 1/2 and closed yesterday at 93 1/4 for money and account.

Table with 4 columns: BRITISH, PRICE, FOREIGN, PRICE. Rows for Consols for Money, Do. Account, 3 per Cent. Reduced, New 3 per Cent., Bank Stock, India Stock, Do. 5 per Cent. Loan, Do. Bonds, Exchequer Bills.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 82, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 30th day of April, 1862.

Table with 2 columns: DEPARTMENT, £. Rows for ISSUES DEPARTMENT, BANKING DEPARTMENT.

MADAME LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT.—MEXETER HALL, May 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th, 1862.—Mr MITCHELL begs to announce that arrangements have been made for the performance of THREE Operas...

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, AND FURNISHED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS TO BE THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS Beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

HARVEY'S SAUCE.—CAUTION.—The admirers of this celebrated Sauce are particularly requested to observe that each bottle bears the well-known label, signed "Elizabeth Lazenby."

SALT and CO.'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE (Imperial pints, 4s. 9d. the dozen), Burton Ale, and Guinness's Extra Stout...

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public...

BREIDENBACH'S PERFUMERY. CONCENTRATED ESSENCE, GENUINE WOOD VIOLET, price 2s. 6d.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—Communication by STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c. via EGYPT.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY...

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MAIL PARCEL SERVICE to all Parts of the World. Regularity, speed, economy, safety, punctuality.

ASIA. Persia, India, Ceylon, Straits, Burmah, China, Japan, Manila, Java, BORNEO, WEEKLY.

AMERICA. United States, New Brunswick, Canada, WEEKLY. Havana, Tampico, Mexico, Cartagena, Honduras, Bahamas, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, River Plate, MONTHLY.

WHEATLEY and Co, late WAGHORN, Established 26 Years.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—We find DU BARRY'S FOOD the safest remedy for chronic constipation, indigestion (dyspepsia), consumption, diarrhoea, all gastric disorders, acidity, heartburn, palpitation, irritability, sleeplessness, distention, flatulency, phlegm, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, dysentery, nervous bilious, and liver disorders, debility, scrofula, atrophy.—Andrew Ure M.D., F.R.S., Dr Harvey, Dr Sturand, Dr Campbell, Dr Rud. Wurzer.

FINE HEAD OF HAIR.—The BEARD, WHISKERS, and MUSTACHIOS realized by the use of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL. This elegant and fragrant Oil possesses wonderfully nourishing powers for promoting the growth, preserving, and beautifying the human hair.

FORTESCUE MEMORIAL.—The Committee having devoted one moiety of the Subscriptions to a New Wing of the North Devon Infirmary, and the other moiety to a Statue at Exeter, invite the Public to CONTRIBUTE in memory of the late Earl FORTESCUE to either or both of those objects.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CHAIRMAN—JOHN WHITE CATER, Esq. (Messrs J. W. Cater, Son, and Co.)

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 222 REGENT STREET, LONDON, AND 67 & 68 King William Street, London Bridge, MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS, ELECTRO-SILVER PLATERS, and OUTLERS.

DENT, CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK MAKER to the Queen and the late Prince Consort, and MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK FOR THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

BURROW'S LANDSCAPE GLASSES, The Field, the Opera, and the Sea, 3s. and 6s. Guineas.

MARVEL OF MECHANISM. REVOLVING SHOP FRONT. The only revolving Shop Front in the World may be seen at E. MOSES and SON'S Branch Establishment, NEW OXFORD STREET, corner of HART STREET.

W & J BURROW, GREAT MALVERN. LONDON: B. Arnold, 72 Baker Street, W., and Wales and McCulloch, 58 Chesham Street, E.C.

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THE BEST SHOW OF IRON BEDSTRADES in the KINGDOM is WILLIAM S. BURTON'S. He has FOUR LARGE ROOMS devoted to the exclusive show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bedding and Bed-hangings.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.—The Real Nickel Silver, introduced more than twenty-five years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when plated by the patent process of Messrs Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally.

Table with 5 columns: Item, Fiddle or Old Silver Pattern, Thread or Brass-wick Pattern, Lily Pattern, King's or Military, &c. Items include 12 Table Forks, 12 Dessert Spoons, 12 Dessert Forks, 12 Tea Spoons, 6 Egg Spoons, 2 Sauce Ladles, 1 Gravy Spoon, 2 Salt Spoons, 1 Mustard Spoon, 1 Pair of Sugar Tongs, 1 Pair of Fish Carvers, 1 Butter Knife, 1 Soup Ladle, 1 Sugar Sifter.

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c. 2s. 18s. Tea and coffee sets, dish covers and corner dishes, cruet and liqueur frames, &c., at proportionate prices.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The Most Varied Assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the World, all Warranted, is on sale at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales.

Table with 4 columns: Ivory Handles, Table Knives, Dessert Knives, Carvers. Items include 3 1/2-inch Ivory Handles, 3 1/4-inch Fine Ivory Handles, 4-inch Ivory Balance Handles, 4-inch Fine Ivory Handles, 4-inch Finest African Ivory Handles, Ditto with Silver Ferrules, Ditto, Carved Handles, Silver Ferrules, Nickel Electro-Silver Handles, any Pattern, Silver Handles, of any Pattern.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 500 illustrations of his illustrated Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro-Plate, Nickel Silver, and Britannia Metal Goods.

SLACK'S NICKEL ELECTRO-PLATE is a coating of Pure Silver over Nickel. Manufactured solely by R. and J. SLACK. It has stood twenty years' test, and still retains its superiority over all others for durability and silver-like appearance.

Table with 5 columns: Item, Electro Plated Fiddle Pattern, Strong Plated Fiddle Pattern, Thread Pattern, King & Thread with Shell. Items include 12 Table Forks, 12 Dessert Forks, 12 Table Spoons, 12 Dessert Spoons, 12 Tea Spoons, 4 Salt Spoons, 1 Mustard ditto, 6 Egg ditto, 1 Gravy Spoon, 1 Soup Ladle, 1 Fish Knife, 1 Butter Knife, 2 Sauce Ladles, 1 Sugar Sifter, 1 Sugar Tongs.

SLACK'S FENDER and FURNISHING IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE is the most economical consistent with good quality. Iron fenders, 3s. 6d.; bronzed fenders, 10s. 6d.; 18s. 6d.; fire-irons, 3s. 6d. to 14s. Purchasers are requested to send for their Catalogue, post-free.

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NOTICE TO INVENTORS.—OFFICE FOR PATENTS, 4 Trafalgar square, Charing cross.—Printed instructions (gratis) as to the COST OF PATENTS for Great Britain or foreign countries. Advice and assistance in disposing of or working inventions. Branch offices and agencies in every Continental State, and in America.

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THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY LIMITED.

(with a promise of exclusive privileges from the Government in Bombay). CAPITAL, 250,000l. First Issue 100,000l., in 20,000 Shares of 5l. Each.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1825, AND DURING THE LAST FIFTEEN YEARS THE ANNUAL AVERAGE OF NEW ASSURANCES HAS EXCEEDED HALF A MILLION STERLING.

THE DIRECTORS INVITE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE New Terms and Conditions of the STANDARD Policy.

FREE ASSURANCE. The Assured under these Policies may proceed to and reside in any part of the world without payment of extra Premium; may serve in Militia or Volunteer Corps, in time of peace or war, within the United Kingdom; and, further, no Policy of five years' duration shall be liable to any ground of challenge whatever connected with the original documents on which the Assurance was granted.

POLICIES OF FIVE YEARS' DURATION effected for the whole term of life at a uniform rate of Premium, may be renewed within thirteen months of date of lapsing, on payment of a fine; during which period the risk shall be binding on the Company, in the event of death, subject to the deduction of Premiums unpaid and Fines.

POLICIES of less than FIVE YEARS' DURATION may be renewed within thirteen months, on very favourable terms.

SURRENDER VALUES granted, after payment of ONE ANNUAL PREMIUM on "With Profit" Policies, or THREE ANNUAL PREMIUMS on those "Without Profits." Loans granted on such Policies within their value.

By order of the Directors, WILL THOS. THOMSON, Manager. H. JONES WILLIAMS, Res. Secretary. LONDON: 82 King William street.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. 1 Princes street, Bank, London.

Major-General Alexander, Blackheath Park, Chairman. Every description of Life Assurance business transacted, with or without Participation in Profits.

Table with columns: Age, Half Premium, Whole Premium, and Annual Premium. It shows rates for different ages and premium types.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 1 Old Broad street, London, E.C. Instituted 1820. DIRECTORS: JAMES GORDON MURDOCH, Esq., Chairman.

Profits.—Four-fifths, or 80 per cent. of the profits are assigned to policies every fifth year. The assured are entitled to participate after payment of one premium.

Bonus.—The decennial additions made to policies issued before the 4th of January, 1842, vary from 75 to 167.15 per cent. on the sums insured, according to their respective dates.

The quinquennial additions made to policies issued after the 4th of January, 1842, vary in like manner from 28.17 to 11.5 per cent. on the sums insured.

Purchase of Policies.—A liberal allowance is made on the surrender of a policy, either by a cash payment or the issue of a policy free of premium.

Loans.—The Directors will lend sums of 50l. and upwards on the security of policies effected with this Company for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

Insurances without participation in profits may be effected at reduced rates. Prospectuses and further information may be had at the Chief Office, as above; at the Branch Office, 16 Pallmall; or of the Agents in town and country.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, CASH ACCOUNT, and BALANCE SHEET.

As submitted to the Members on the 19th February, 1862, may be had on a written or personal application. CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

MAPPIN AND COMPANY'S LONDON BRANCH.

OPPOSITE THE PANTHEON, OXFORD STREET, Contains the largest STOCK in London of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and CUTLERY.

Gentlemen about to proceed to Military and Civil Appointments in India and Colonies can select complete Services of Plate of the most elegant design, without the disadvantage of delay.

Table with columns: Good, Medium, Superior. It lists prices for various cutlery items like Table Knives, Cheese Knives, etc.

Complete Service - 2 0 0 3 0 6 5 2 0. Each article may be had separately at the same price. The handles are so secured as not to become loose in hot water.

Estimated submitted for furnishing with Plate and Cutlery Military Messes, Hotels, and all Public Establishments. Celebrated Cutlery in large stock for selection, and immediate shipment at Sheffield prices. Illustrated Catalogues post-free. The only London Establishment is

OPPOSITE THE PANTHEON, OXFORD STREET. Manufactory, Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

HUGH MILLER.

Just published, in crown 8vo, cloth, price 7s. 6d. ESSAYS, BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, and CRITICAL. By the late HUGH MILLER.

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STUDENTS MANUAL OF GEOLOGY. By J. E. Jukes, M.A., F.R.S., Local Director of the Geological Survey of Ireland, and Lecturer on Geology to the Museum of Irish Industry.

BLACK'S INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION GUIDE TO LONDON, a Practical Guide to the Metropolis and its Vicinity. Price 4s. 6d.

CAPTAIN CLUTTERBUCK'S CHAMPAGNE. A West Indian Reminiscence. Originally published in 'Blackwood's Magazine.' In post 8vo, price 12s.

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HARDWICKE'S SHILLING BARONETAGE. HARDWICKE'S SHILLING KNIGHTAGE.

HARDWICKE'S SHILLING HOUSE OF COMMONS. Containing the Birth, Accession, and Marriage of each Personage, his Heir, apparent or presumptive, Family Name, Political Bias and Patronage; as also a Brief Notice of the Offices which he has hitherto held, his Town Address and Country Residences.

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DR LANKESTER on the USES OF ANIMALS IN RELATION TO THE INDUSTRY OF MAN. A Course of Six Lectures, delivered at the South Kensington Museum.

DR LANKESTER on FOOD: a Course of Lectures delivered at the South Kensington Museum.

AMERICAN DISUNION: Constitutional or Unconstitutional? A Reply to Mr James Spence upon the question, 'Is Secession a Constitutional Right?' discussed in his recent Work, 'The American Union.'

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED, by first-class workmen, at LIMBIRD'S, 344 STRAND, OPPOSITE WATERLOO BRIDGE.

COLLARD AND COLLARD'S NEW WEST-END ESTABLISHMENT, 16 GROSVENOR STREET, BOND STREET.

HEAL and SON have patented a method of making a Spring Mattress portable. The great objection to the usual Spring Mattress is its being so heavy and cumbersome.

OSLERS GLASS CHANDELIERS, Wall Lights and Mantel-piece Lustres, for Gas and Candles.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW,

No. CCXXII, is published THIS DAY. CONTENTS: I. Dorset. II. Hymnology.

III. Turkey—its State and Prospects. IV. Training of the Clergy. V. Thornbury's Life of Turner, R.A.

NATIONAL REVIEW, No. XXVIII. CONTENTS: I. Gutz's Diary of the Austrian War in 1809. II. National Loans: Mr Chase's First Budget.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE, No. 29 (for May) price 1s., with Illustrations. CONTENTS: The Adventures of Philip on his Way through the World.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE. No. 353. FOR MAY. Price 2s. 6d. CONTENTS: 1. By-Gone Manners and Customs.

NEW LITERARY PAPER. On Saturday, May the 3rd, will appear the First Number of THE PARTHENON: A Weekly Journal of Literature, Science, and Art.

THE LIFE and LETTERS of WASHINGTON IRVING (Geoffrey Crayon). Author of 'The Sketch-Book,' 'Bracebridge Hall,' 'Tales of a Traveller,' &c.

AN EMBASSY to the COURT of St. JAMES'S in 1840. By M. GIZOTT, Ambassador from his Majesty Louis Philippe, including sketches of Lord Melbourne, Palmerston, Aberdeen, &c.

THE CHANNINGS. By Mrs H. Wood, Author of 'East Lynne.' It is seldom that we meet with two books by the same Author so dissimilar as 'East Lynne,' and 'The Channings.'

ON THROAT AILMENTS; more especially the Enlarged Tonsil and Elongated Uvula; in connexion with defects of voice, speech, hearing, nasal obstruction, and imperfect development of health.

